PILSENER BEER.
BECK & Co., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
The Lightest, Purest, and most Wholesome in the Market.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts.
Rs. 31 per case of 8 doz. pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label, without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.
GLADE & Co., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,283—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1888.

APOLLO HOTEL, BOMBAY.
THIS LARGE and COMMODIOUS HOTEL commands an unrivalled VIEW of the HARBOUR, and is open to the breeze on all sides. It has excellent accommodation for Families and Bachelors. The Culinary arrangements are in charge of a first-class French Chef.
Within easy reach of the principal Public Buildings and Clubs, and close to the Apollo Bunder.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
B. L. GANGES	4191	800	E. Stewart	20th April
B. M. L. BUTLEJ	4191	800	W. D. Worcester	27th "
" ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	27th "
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May.
" SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	11th May.
B. L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	18th "
				Tuesday
" ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd May
B. L. THAMES	4191	800	W. A. Seaton	29th "
" SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	5th June
B.L.KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	A. W. Adamson	12th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked B. M. L. to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

The Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London, and the Brindisi Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers by these vessels change at Aden to steamer for Brindisi and London.

** Extra, with cargo and passengers for Aden only.

These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) the following dates :—April 21st and May 5th, and 19th.

And fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, March 13, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th April	10th June.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th May	1st July.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st June	20th July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.			To sail.
BISAGNO	...	"	21st April 1888.
STURA	..	"	12th May 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mar. 19, 1888

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	1st May.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th May.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	1st June.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3,500	550	7th June.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,300	550	25th April.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	2?th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	A. Malusa			11th May. 1888.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

CLAN LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	Sailing date on or about
CLAN GRAHAM"	3,000	C. Alexanderson	25th Apl. 1888.

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers. The Saloon and cabins are all on the Upper Deck.

Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passengers can be booked through to London (overland, from Marseilles) by these steamers, and passages are granted on favorable terms.

For particulars as to Cabins plans, passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 13th March, 1888.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3800	400	30th Apr
S.S. WORSLEY HALL	J. Verrill	3500	400	15th May
S.S. EDEN HALL	T.H.S. Millard	3300	400	13th June

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

S.S. RUFFORD HALL	W. J. Moffat	4000	550	15th May
S.S. WERNETH HALL	A.B. McDougall	4100	500	to follow.
S.S. MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	4100	500	26th June

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The RUFFORD HALL has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements including the electric light throughout saloon and cabins.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, March 31, 1888.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET, a very desirable RESIDENCE in Hornby Row, third floor, commanding a charming view of the Sea and of Colaba and Malabar Hill.—Rent moderate.—Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "COCONADA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 20th April, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on MONDAY, 23rd April, (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bahrein, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on THURSDAY, 19th April, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on THURSDAY, 19th April, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th May, at noon.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE S.S. "MECCA," 1,400 tons, will leave Bombay for Mormugao every WEDNESDAY at noon, and MARMAGAO every SATURDAY, at 7 p.m., or, on arrival of the passenger train, and the s.s. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, will leave the same ports, at same hours, on SATURDAY and TUESDAY, respectively.

BOMBAY to MORMUGAO	First Class	Rs. 15	0
Do.	Second Class	" 7	8
Do.	Deck without diet	" 1	0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th April, 1888. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
BELGRAVIA	G. Boothby	5000	500	19th April.
PERSIA	R. Hutchinson	3317	480	19th "
ARABIA	J. Laird	3511	480	31st "
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	16th June

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

HISPANIA	W. Marc	3380	480	5th May

Passengers by s.s. HISPANIA can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, February 21, 1888. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.



THE following approximate sailings of Steamer of H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar have been arranged :—

	Capt.	Tons.	
S. S. AVOCA	Klyhn	904	11th April,
S. S. SWORDSMAN	Dettleson.	720	18th "
S. S. MALACCA	Fergusson.	1120	1st May.

For Freigt and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and [illegible] to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

THE CITY LINE s.s. CITY of "DUBLIN" has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Matches, oil, acids, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th April, 1888.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SWIMMING BELTS.

SOLID CORK.

Small size	Rs.	5
Large size	"	6

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW PERFECT SEAMLESS

LAWN TENNIS BALL.

Made specially for Messrs. Treacher & Co., is by far the best wear-resisting Tennis Ball yet introduced.

Rs. 12 per doz., Cash.

COLONEL ——, Sec. Lawn Tennis Club B ——, writes :—

We have given your perfect Seamless Lawn Tennis Balls a very careful trial, and have come to the unanimous conclusion that they are far the best Balls we have ever played with. They last from 2½ to 3 times longer than any kind we have used, and are therefore much cheaper.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.

OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

THE CHEAPEST OF ALL CHEAP WATCHES.

WHY pay Rs. 8 and As. 8 for an American notion when you can get

A REAL KEYLESS WATCH
with white enamel dial at
Rs. 8—ONLY—Rs. 8.

This Watch is supplied in good case with spare Mainspring and spare Glass with
ONE YEAR'S GUARANTEE,
at
MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LIMITED.
WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY, or POONA.

WINES FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

CLARETS.

WE are the largest Importers in India, and our Brands have acquired an unequalled reputation.

	Cash per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
St. JULIEN MEDOC—Light, with good flavour	10 12	6 0
BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine	10 12	6 0
PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body	13 8	7 8
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Of high character and flavour	17 0	10 0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE—Extremely delicate	27 0	15 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice	34 0	18 0

HOCKS & MOSELLES.

Are specially recommended for their fragrant bouquet and delicate softness to the palate.

STILL WINES.	Bot. Rs. a.	½ bottles. Rs. a.
LAUBENHEIM—A light dinner Wine	18 0	10 0
GEISENHEIM—Good flavour and body	21 0	11 8
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs)—Of great fragrance	27 0	
HOCKHEIM—A very agreeable dinner Wine	25 0	13 8
NIERSTEIN—Very soft	28 0	15 0
LIEBFRUMILCH—Very fine and full bodied	34 0	18 0
JOHANNISBERG—The perfection of Hocks	44 0	23 8

SPARKLING WINES.	Bot. Rs. a.	½ bottles Rs. a.
SUPERIOR HOCK—Delicate flavour and bouquet	37 0	20 0
FINEST EHRENBREITSTEIN—The very finest Wine of its kind	45 0	24 0
FINE MOSELLE—Fine, full flavour	33 0	18 0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE—Very fragrant	37 0	21 0
FINEST NONPAREIL—Very rich, delicious bouquet	45 0	24 0

BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

Thoroughly pure, exceptional good quality, and moderate in price.

BURGUNDIES.	Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
CHABLIS—A favourite white dinner Wine	19 0	10 8
BEAUNE—A fine red full-bodied Wine	19 0	10 8
MACON—Distinguished for flavour and aroma	24 0	13 0
POMMARD—Of fine character	22 0	12 0
CHAMBERTIN—This is an exquisite Wine	32 0	17 0
SPARKLING RED BURGUNDY—Of the very finest character	40 0	22 0

SAUTERNES.	Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
BARSAC—A good, light, refreshing Wine	20 0	11 0
SAUTERNE, SUPERIOR—Fine mellow flavour with good aroma	23 0	13 0
SAUTERNE, HAUT—Very rich and fine, old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine...body	32 0	17 0

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS.



"HOAR & CO.'S Special Kit."

Will find the Largest and Best Choice in the City.

SPECIAL CASH DISCOUNT—2 annas in the Rupee = 12½ per cent.

Every Traveller should procure their requirements from

HOAR & CO., { THE ORIGINAL TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS } BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES

500 "	Express, 5 Do.	do.	Rs. 130, do. do. Rs. 110.
600 "	" Single Shot, Winchesters		Rs. 65

Cartridges per 100 for 450 Rifles	Rs. 11	Reloading Tools, Per Set for 450 Rifles	Rs. 17
" " 100 " 500 "	" 13	" " " 500 "	" 22

Apply to

KING KING & CO., BOMBAY.

P. VUCCINO,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY

from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

MEADOW STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE

WEST-END HOUSE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
GEM JEWELLERY.
CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES	LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES	DO. DO. RUBIES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS	DO. DO. PEARLS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS	EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS,

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

BOMBAY.	POONA.
43, Esplanade Road,	1 East Street,
Opposite Clock Tower.	Opposite Napier Hotel.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Sanitary arrangements have had special attention, and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.

Every Bed-room has a BATH-ROOM, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly STEAM POWER.

Trams pass the door to all parts of the city.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS
AND
WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS
OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR

NON-KEYLESS WATCHES
A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N.B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituen[illegible] shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from[illegible] on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LIPP'S PIANOS

SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

HOT WEATHER HOSIERY.

SEASON 1888.

WE have OUR NEW SPECIAL PRODUCTIONS now to hand, comprising the following :—

VESTS.	Rs. a.	
India Gauze	15 0	per ½ doz.
Gauze Merino	from 24 0	"
Summer Merino	" 27 0	"
Anglo-India Gauze, Silk and Wool (Luxurious Wear)	from 39 0	"
Pure Llama Wool, strongly recommended, and very cool	from 45 0	"
Lace Balbriggan	" 24 0	"

PANTS AND DRAWERS.	Rs. a.	
India Gauze Pants	from 16 8	"
Gauze Merino, spliced seats	from 36 0	"

	Rs. a.	
Summer Merino spliced seats	from 39 0	per ½ doz.
Gauze Merino Trunk Drawers, double seats	from 42 0	"
Anglo-India Gauze (Silk and Wool),	from 42 0	"
Pure Llama Wool	" 48 0	"
Brown Dressed Cotton Pants, spliced seats	from 27 0	"

Also a splendid selection of Balbriggan and Merino, ½ Hose in the most fashionable and approved designs specially made and adapted for the Indian climat from Rs. 18 per dozen.

RADHAM PILE & CO. LD.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SELTZOGENES

OF improved construction, protected by tinned wire for the production of Aërated Waters.

Three pint capacity	Five pint capacity
Rs. 12.	Rs. 16-8.

PACKETS CONTAINING ONE DOZEN
Charges for the above.

Three pint	Five pint
Rs. 2-12 per pkt.	Rs. 3-8 per pkt.

	Rs. a.
Pure Tartaric Acid in Crystals...Per lb. bottle	2 4
Pure Bicarbonate of Soda ..... " 1½ lb. "	1 4
Boxwood Measures, to accurately measure Acid and Soda Powders.	1 0 and 1 4

FRUIT SYRUPS

Having the full flavour of the fresh fruit, and when mixed with aërated water made by the above machine, form delicious beverages for the Hot Season

Raspberry	Syrup	Lemon	Syrup
Strawberry	"	Pineapple	"
Ginger	"	Nectar	"
Vanilla	"	Tonic	"

Per bottle 14 as. and Re. 1-8.
Rose's Lime Juice Cordial, per bot. Re. 1.
Montserrat Lime Juice, per bot. Re. 1 and 1-12.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S SPECIAL MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA AND TARAXACUM.
Especially recommended as a Tonic in diseases of the liver.
Price, Rs. 2 per bottle.

FLUID EXTRACT OF INDIAN BAEL FRUIT.
High recommended as a specific in Chronic Diarrhœa.
Price, Rs. 2 per bottle.

FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,
an alterative and purifier of the blood.
Price, Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8 per bottle.

CHEMICAL FOOD,
Parrish's Compound Syrup of the Phosphates for Children or people of delicate constitution.
Per bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

EASTON'S SYRUP,
Containing the Phosphates of
IRON, QUININE and STRYCHNINE,
An invaluable remedy for general debility,
Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE HYDRATE OF CHLORAL,
A valuable sedative and most useful for Sea-sickness.
Re. 1-8 per bottle.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
5, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

N. LAZARUS'

INTERCHANGEABLE
SPECTACLES
AND
EYE-GLASSES

Are the finest in the world, and a
HUNDRED TIMES BETTER THAN PEBBLES.

This is the opinion of Thousands who have tried both.

The Frames are made of Gold, Silver and Steel, in graduated sizes, and with bridges of different heights so that a Perfect Fitting Frame, with the Lenses in their Proper position, can be guaranteed in any case. The Lenses are INTERCHANGEABLE with the Frames, so that EACH EYE can be suited without difficulty.

Agents wanted Everywhere.
Terms on application to

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
By appointment to H. E. Lord Dufferin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
CALCUTTA ;
OR OF HIS REPRESENTATIVES ON TOUR.

EDWARDS' DESICCATED SOUP.

NOURISHING, APPETISING, PALATABLE. Consists of the finest Vegetables and Beef in a dry state. A delicious basin of Soup in a few minutes. Invaluable as a basis for ALL Brown Soups, and a capital addition to Irish Stew.

½ lb. tin, as. 6 ; ½ lb. tin, as. 10.

EDWARDS' WHITE (Vegetable) SOUP.

To meet a very general and increasing demand for a purely Vegetable Soup, Messrs. KING now introduce an article made entirely without Beef or Extract of Beef, forming of itself a delicious Soup, a basis or ground-work for all White Soups, etc. To the table of the Vegetarian and all who do abstain or desire to do so from fleshmeats this Soup must form a welcome and valuable addition.

½ lb. tin, as. 6 ; ½ lb. tin, as. 10.

EDWARDS' DESICCATED POTATOES.

A 1 lb. tin equals 6 lbs. of Raw Potatoes, and is ready for use in a few minutes, costing no more than the Common Potatoe and no waste.

1 lb. tin, as. 8.

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SEE HAND BILLS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, on account of the RAMNAVMI HOLIDAY.

W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 14th April, 1888.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. NUSSERWANJEE JAMASJEE MOOLA, in the firm of Messrs. JAMASJEE & Co. CEASE from THIS DAY.

RUSTAMJI M. VAJIFDAR.
Attorney for NUSSERWANJEE JAMASJEE MOOLLA
Bombay, 17th April, 1888.

Just in Stock, per s. s. "Sutlej."

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NEW PATENT FIRE AND THIEF RESISTING STEEL SAFES.

No.		Rs.	No.		Rs.
3	22 by 17 by 16 in.	214	15	28 by 22 by 21 in.	338
6	24 by 18 by 18 in.	249	20	31 by 24 by 22 in.	416
10	26 by 20 by 20 in.	293	31	38 by 26 by 23 in.	560

No. 41, 33 by 29 by 23, two Doors, Rs. 600.

CHUBB'S WRITING, CASH, PAPER, DEED AND KEY BOXES, LOCKS AND PADLOCKS.

Apply to E. P. CHUBB.
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen-Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of BAI CHAMPA (widow of MANECKCHAND JIVAN), late of Mangrol, in the Province of Kathiawar, Hindu, deceased.

DHARAMSI SUNDARJI, the constituted Attorney of BAI KAPUR, sister of the said deceased ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir Charles Sargent, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 14th day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Eight, and in the Fifty-first year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 14th day of April, 1888.
MESSRS PAYNE, GILBERT, and SAYANI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NEW YEAR PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS IN EUROPE.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS
OF THE SEASON,
UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS,
AT THE DEPOT OF FRAMJEE NOWROJEE
SUPPLIER TO THE P. & O. COMPANY,
BOMBAY CLUB, ADMIRALTY & MESSES,
NO. 9, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

MANUFACTORY AT GIRGAUM.
Prize Medal
FOR
INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES, 1873,
of 1873, at the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883, at the Melbourne Jubilee Exhibition of 1884-85, at the Antwerp Exhibition,
and at the London Exhibition of 1886.
Honorable Mention at the Vienna Exhibition.
Diploma Awarded at the Melbourne Exhibition.
Diploma and Medal awarded at the Exposition Universelle D'Anvres, 1885;
also Honourably Mentioned at the same Exhibition.
Established in 1845.

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AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
FOR
1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

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PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
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NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA Limited.
NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 30th instant, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS, Manager.
Bombay, 11th April, 1888.

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a Simple Remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 15, Camden Park Road, London, N. W.

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Agents in Bombay,—EWART, LATHAM & Co.

SPINNING MACHINERY.
CAUTION TO MAKERS AND USERS.

WE the undersigned, Assignees of Letters Patent No 323. A.D. 1882, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that Proceedings in Chancery will be commenced against any persons infringing the above Letter's Patent, and Persons are warned against purchasing Spinning-frames having "Hinged open Anti-ballooning Plates or Forks," or otherwise made in accordance with the said Letters Patent.

A reward of £10 will be given for any information leading to the legal proof of such infringement, and communications may be addressed either to the undersigned or to Messrs. Fullagar and Hulton, solicitors, Bolton, or to Mr. H. Barlow, Patent Agent, Manchester.

Dated this 23rd day of February, 1888.

DOBSON and BARLOW, Machine Makers,
Kay-street Works, Bolton.

CEYLON.

NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.

"CRITERION HOTEL"

situated in the prettiest part of Nuvara Eliya Gardens General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 40. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.

W. JORDAN AND Co., Proprietors.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that 100 Teak Logs at the Quilon Depot, 800 Teak Logs at the Veapoorom Depot, 400 Teak Logs at the Cottayam Depot, 30 Teak Logs at Thunneermokom, and 600 Teak Logs at the Vettikaut Depot, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on the following dates:—

Quilon, 26th of April, 1888; Veapoorom, 1st of May; Cottayam, 4th of May; Thunneermokom, 7th of May; and Vettikaut, on the 9th of May.

2. The sales will commence at 1 p.m. on the respective dates.

3. The logs will be sold in lots or otherwise as may be hereafter found convenient.

4. The contents of the logs will be determined by their actual dimensions without reference to defects of any description.

5. The successful bidder should at once deposit one-third of the total value of the timber for which he had bid, and the balance when the timber is removed.

6. Timber should be removed within one month from date of sale.

7. Should the purchaser fail to pay the balance due or to remove the timber within the specified time the deposit money mentioned in para. 5 will be forfeited to Government, and the timber re-sold by public auction at the risk of the defaulter, who will forego any advantage arising from such sale, and be liable to make good any deficiency.

C. R. VERNEDE,
Conservator of Forests.
Conservator's Office, Quilon, 26th March, 1888.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE.

THERE will be an Election in JULY, to SIX EXHIBITIONS for the SONS OF OFFICERS, of the annual value of £50 open to Boys who, on June 18th, are over 12 and under 14.

In OCTOBER to SEVEN OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS and ONE DURAND SCHOLARSHIP.

The Open Scholarships are of the Annual value (on conditions) of £50, the Durand Scholarship of about £55.

The Durand Scholarship is limited in the first instance to the Sons of an Officer who was in the service of the late E. India Company or of an Officer in H. M. Army who has served in the Indian Staff Corps or has in any way attached himself permanently to the Military Service of Her Majesty in the East Indies.

For further particulars, with respect both to the Exhibitions and to the Scholarships, application should be

SALE OF IRON PADDLE STEAMER.

TENDERS for the purchase of the Madras Government Steam Tug MADRAS, built at Blackwall by T. A. Young in 1876, will be received by the Port Officer at Madras, up to noon of TUESDAY, the 1st May, 1888.

2. The vessel will be sold at Calcutta with engines, boilers, masts, sails, awnings, spars, anchors, cables, boats, and such other stores as may be on board on the 30th March, and which will not be removed previous to the sale.

3. Each tender, before being opened, must be accompanied by a treasury receipt for a sum equal to 25 per cent. of the amount offered, and the balance must be paid within 48 hours of acceptance of the tender and before delivery is taken. The tenders will be submitted to the Government of Madras for orders.

4. The vessel will be at the risk and charge of the purchaser from the date the acceptance of the tender by Government is communicated to him.

5. The following description of the vessel is believed to be correct, but any errors or misdescription shall not annul the sale, nor shall any compensation be allowed on that account:—

Tonnage	197 gross.
Do.	57 nett.
When built	In the year 1876.
Where built	At Blackwall.
Extreme length	123 feet 4 inches.
Do. breath	20 feet 8 inches.
Depth	11 feet 1 inch.
Number of bulkheads	Three.
Do. of decks	One.
Engines	Two sidelever disconnecting surface condensing
Boilers	One multitubular.
Horsepower indicated	137.
Do. nominal	75.
Coal that can be stowed in bunkers	66 tons.

6. The vessel will be open for inspection at Calcutta on applying for an order to the Deputy Director of Indian Marine on or after the 30th March, 1888.

H. A. STREET,
Capt., H. M.'s Indian Marine, Port Officer.
Madras Port Office, 15th March, 1888.

SEA AND OCEAN
RAPID NAVIGATION CO., LD.
PROSPECTUS.

THE object of this Company is to purchase the British Patent No. 5635 of 1887 of George Alfred DePenning for "Improvements in Steam Vessels."

These vessels are designed for great speed, to go 42 miles and upwards per hour, so as to be able easily to do 1,000 miles in the 24 hours, or in fact the voyage from Bombay to London and *vice versa* in 7 days.

It is intended to construct one vessel *first* in some of the great building yards of Great Britain, under a binding contract to complete the vessel within a year.

The Company is to be registered in London, with a Sterling Capital equal to the contracted and incidental cost of the *first* vessel. The Capital to be divided into £1 shares, without further liability.

The Subscribers in India, as the Promoters of the Company, will receive £1 Shares for every Rs. 10 paid up, and will not be liable to any further payment.

Owing to the disadvantage of remitting to London from loss in Exchange, the number of Shares allotted to India is necessarily small; a few remaining shares, however, are still available.

The Inventor, George Alfred DePenning, being on his way to London now at the Fitzgerald Hotel, Byculla, where he may be interviewed, and he will gladly give every information. A copy of the specification and drawings may also be had from him on application.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
SKIN DISEASES

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by
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The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And the
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
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These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors,

BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.
Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s, and 22s. each. *Postage extra.*

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THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5 8	"
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THICK SATIN SUPERFINE CREAM LAID—Albert size	3 0	"
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2 8	"
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2 8	"
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2 8	"
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All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

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IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1 8	"
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"VELLUM," strong, thick, unglazed, to match Imperial Vellum note-paper	2 2	per 250
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4 12	per 1,000
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4 8	"
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CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Brownes is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
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No. 1—MAHOGANY ACCIDENT CASE, containing six Tinctures for External Use, in stoppered bottles; Plaster, and a Book of Directions. This case will be found most useful in all cases of Accident, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Sprains, Abrasions of the Skin, Blisters from Rowing, Riding, or any violent exercises. Price Rs. 30.

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No. 15—VERTICAL MAHOGANY TINCTURE CASE, adapted to, and containing, Berjean's "Treatment of Syphilis, &c." Price Rs. 50.

No. 16—RIFLE VOLUNTEER'S ACCIDENT CASE, contains three Tinctures for External Treatment, six bottles of Pilules for Internal Use, Plaster and Lint, with a little Chart of Instructions how all are to be used, in a compact and portable form, very little larger than a purse, which can be carried without inconvenience in the breastpocket. Price complete Rs. 10.

No. 17—VETERINARY CHEST, a case of medicines adapted to Harry Gooday's "Text Book of Veterinary Practice" for the treatment of the Horse, Dog, &c., containing a selection of the principal remedies, twenty-four in number, in half ounce bottles. Price Rs. 20.

No. 18—VETERINARY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moores' Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

The above are only a few among many others always in stock. Medicine chests to suit in taste and requirements of customers made on the shortest notice.

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BERIGNY & Co.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
ORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the
ombay Government, dated the 26th March
nd 25th July, 1884, respectively
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"	1886	£955,039

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1876	£3,492,950	1	1	1886	£5,672 040	17	8

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Some Bombay Reminiscences
I'm Going to Bombay.
overnors of Bombay.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band of the Marine Battalion at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Professor Chhatre's Circus, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Dago (s), from London; Edeanour (s), Shields; Byculla (s), Chitagong; and Boileau (s), Suakin.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Sirsa (s), for Karachi; and Assyria (s), Karachi and the Gulf ports.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Claudeboye entered the dock on the 15 instant.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 7th instant shows a decrease of Rs. 17,406 in receipts.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Athens left the dock on the 14th instant, the s.s. Aspatria entered and the s.s. Clan Macdonald left on the 15th, and the s.s. Dago entered and the s.s. Belgravia left the dock yesterday.

GYMKHANA.—There will be a meeting at the Gymkhana this evening, at 6 o'clock, to discuss the rules and conditions under which the Western India lawn tennis challenge cups shall be played for and held.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENCE.—Soodkia Buchajee, a bhundary by caste, was yesterday charged by Mr. Alfred Walker, Abkari Inspector, before Mr. P. Ryan, with selling a quantity of country liquor, without a licence or permit from the Collector, at Mahaluxmi, on Sunday last. The accused was convicted, and having offended twice previously he was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock:—

March	Rither	Hartmann.
Overture	Son and Stranger	Mendelssohn.
Valse	Cloister	Proret.
Selection	La Mascotte	Audrau.
Gavotte	Gwendoline	Neilson.
Galop	Poltergeister	Faust..

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATH FROM SYNCOPE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the regimental lines of the 4th Bombay Rifles, touching the death of Jumma woman, aged 30 years, the wife of Rysha Govind Sing, a Private in H. M.'s 4th Rifles. Deceased had been frequently suffering from bilious attacks, and headache accompanied by giddiness and faintness; she also had difficulty in breathing. On Sunday, at about 10 a. m., she complained of a burning pain and took medicine in the shape of a teaspoonful of common coarse salt. She became soon afterwards unconscious and died at about 1-30 p.m. the same day. The medical evidence went to show that the death of the deceased was due to syncope, and a verdict to that effect was recorded.

ROBBING TWO SLEEPING MEN.—Krishna Wittoo, a Hindoo vagrant, was yesterday charged, before Mr. P. Ryan, upon two separate charges of theft of property consisting of five silver buttons with chain, a brass watch with a gold chain attached, and cash of the aggregate value of Rs. 126, the property of Esaujee Adumjee and Ebrahimjee Russooljee. The two complainants, who reside at Phool Gully, on Sunday morning, went together for a pleasure party at Muddonpoora. Whilst at a house in that locality they took their jackets off, containing the articles abovementioned, and placed it by their side, and fell asleep. About noon the accused was seen coming out of the room and walking away in a hurried manner. This attracted the attention of a servant of the house, who went and informed the complainants that a stranger had just left the room. They then missed their jackets, and reported the matter to the police who, an hour afterwards, arrested the accused in a liquor shop at Agripada, with the stolen articles in his possession. The accused pleaded guilty to both the charges, and was sentenced to twelve weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

EXAMINATION FRAUDS.—It is reported that the question paper of the recent Examination of Arts was exposed in Poona, about a month before the date of the examination. Mr. Kirkham, the Educational Inspector, is at present making enquiries, and has examined some of the students of the new English School and the City Mission School, attending the Arts classes. It is said that the students knew what they had to do at the examination one month previously.—*Deccan Herald.*

FIRE IN A CRACKER SHOP.

ON Sunday, about midnight, house No. 228, situated at the junction of Musjid Bunder Street and Memonwada Street, belonging to Beg Mahomed Abdool Rahimon, was discovered to be on fire. The ground-floor of the house being stored with matches, crackers and other combustible articles, caused the flames to spread most rapidly, so that in a few minutes the whole building was enveloped in flames. On the alarm being raised the steam fire-engines from the several stations in the city repaired to the scene, and fortunately the water mains in the street were well charged so that there was an exceptionally good supply of water. All the steam fire-engines were set to work, and the fire was got under complete control by 1 o'clock. The engineer in charge of the Pydownee engine, who was the first on the scene, did his work, very creditably, and through his efforts, assisted by the other engines, kept the fire from spreading to the adjoining buildings. The whole building, which is a two-storeyed one, was completely burnt down. The origin of the fire is attributed to the flames of a fire-place in a milk-man's shop having ignited a wooden partition close by which set the whole place in flames. The damage is estimated at Rs. 40,000.

ACTION AGAINST THE MUNICIPALITY.

KARMALLI PEERBHOY claimed to recover from the Municipal Commissioner the sum of Rs. 661-12, being damages sustained by him for the following causes of action:—For that the defendant did not cover up the opening of the cistern or box containing a sluice in the road, near the north entrance gate of the Town Hall of Bombay, with a proper lid or plug, but covered it up with one so badly made, or so out of order or repair, and so badly fixed as to be dangerous to persons, animals, and carriages lawfully passing along the said road, and stepping over or near the said lid or plug; and on the 24th of November last, at about 11-30 a.m., in consequence of the abovestated dangerous condition of the said opening and the lid or plug thereof while the plaintiff was lawfully driving in his carriage along the said road and over the said cistern or box, the said lid or plug flew out of its place on the plaintiff's horse stopping on or near it, and the said horse immediately fell on the road. The effect of the said fall was that the knees of the said horse were broken and otherwise injured, and the said horse sustained other injuries, and was rendered unsound.

The hearing of the above case came on before his Honour the Chief Judge, on the 14th and 16th instant. Mr. Cowasji Setna appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, for the defendant, the Municipal Commissioner.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said that there is clear distinction in the case cited by Mr. Crawford and the present one. So also in the case before Mr. Spencer. Here we have it in evidence that the lid, which was visible, was in unsafe condition. In the absence of any evidence to the contrary to show that the lid was inspected shortly before the accident, I must hold that the plaintiff has proved negligence on the defendant's part. As to the amount of damage, the value of the horse, I take at Rs. 600, against that must be set the depreciation caused by the broken knees at 25 per cent. That would be Rs. 200. After the accident the horse was worth Rs. 400. Plaintiff should be allowed liberally for the treatment on the loss of his use, which would be Rs. 120, damages to the carriage and harness would be Rs. 35. Damage proved is Rs. 355. Verdict for plaintiff for Rs. 355, and court costs Rs. 30 certified as plaintiff's professional cost.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

Amount to be remitted during 1888-89	£14,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1888 to 7th April 1888	£ 311,700
Balance to be remitted from 8th April 1888 to 31st March 1889	£13,658,300

CRICKET.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT VS. BYCULLA CRICKET CLUB.

THE match between the above clubs was played off on the Esplanade, on Saturday, and resulted in a win for the Byculla Club by three wickets. Appended are the scores:—

GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Collingwood, ht wkt, b George	8	b George	0
Lockey, l b w b Rhenius	0	run out	0
Didcote, b Rhenius	2	b Rhenius	4
White, b Rhenius	7	c and b Rhenius	23
Cowley, b Rhenius	0	not out	4
Jones, b Rhenius	1	c and b George	0
Strange, c Pearcey, b Rhenius	2	c and b Pearcey	11
Cramer, not out	5	b Rhenius	0
O'Neil, b Rhenius	0	c Rhenius, b Pearcey	4
Herridge, run out, b George	0	b Rhenius	11
Rodway, b Rhenius	0	c and b Rhenius	2
Extras	8	Extras	3
Total	33	Total	62

BYCULLA CRICKET CLUB.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
F Collins, b Jones	0	not out	1
E Fido, c Jones, b White	0	b White	6
J Bhore, b White	3	b Jones	3
T Rhenius, b White	15	b White	4
D Macdonald, not out	5	c and b Lockey	0
S. Pearcey, b Jones	15	c and b White	5
F Stephens, b Jones	2	b White	6
A Stephens, b White	6	c and b Strange	1
A Ward, c and b White	10	Did not bat	0
W George, b White	3		
M Henry, b Jones	0		
Extras	13	Extras	3
Total	72	Total	29

THE ZOROASTRIAN AND PARSEE UNITED C. C. VS. THE HINDU UNION C. C.

A cricket match was played on Sunday between the Hindoo Union and the Parsee Cricket Clubs, in which the latter won by an innings and six runs. The chief scores were Messrs. Gagrat 31, Khatau 26, and Tapia 9. Gagrat, the "demon" of Bombay, played exceedingly well, and his play was much admired by the spectators; also the bowling of Messrs. Tapia, Writer, Mammoo and Chownkar was much admired. Subjoined are the full scores:—

PARSEE C. C.

1ST INNINGS.

M Master, b Chownkar	1
Solon, b Chownkar	3
Canteen, b Mammoo	4
Gagrat, b Mammoo	31
Billimoria, not out	5
Bapasola, b Valabhdas	2
N Panthaki, b Mammoo	0
D B Tapia, b Mammoo	9
P J Master c and b Chownkar	1
Writer, b Chownkar	0
Katalee, b Chownkar	7
Total	63
Extras	14
	77

THE HINDOO UNION C. C.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Khatau, b Writer	26	c Bapasola, b Tapia	0
Valabhdas, b Writer	0	absent	
Mammoo, b Writer	3	c Billimoria, b Writer	9
Chownkar, b Writer	4	b Tapia	0
Banda, b Tapia	0	b Tapia	0
Shivjee, b Tapia	6	b Writer	2
Dhurumshi, b Tapia	0	c and b Tapia	0
Jivraj, b Writer	0	b Writer	0
Luxmidass, not out	5	c Tapia, b Writer	4
Cooverjee, run out	0	b Tapia	0
Govindass, b Writer	0	not out	0
Total	44	Total	15
Extras	8	Extras	4
	52		19

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING SITE.

THE Corporation, says the *Bombay Samachar*, seems to betray a strange incapacity to deal with the question of a Municipal building site. They have passed several resolutions affirming their preference for one plot of ground after another, and have already spent some thousands of rupees on plans and designs. We wish those Corporators who are in favour of a moderate expenditure to stand firm together, and get their proposal carried in the Corporation. While hundreds of lanes and alleys in this great city are reeking with filth, to the danger of the public health, it would never do to raise a palatial building for the happiness of municipal officers.

The *Rast Goftar* says: Yet another battle of the sites has been fought at the Corporation over the vexed question of the Municipal building. Mr. Geary and Sir Henry Morland have done an important service to the cause of economy and good sense by their arguments against the extravagant proposals of the committee, which had only been appointed to consider the merits of the Cathedral High School scheme. But the committee went far beyond their mandates in their recommendation to erect a palatial edifice, with parks and pleasure grounds, and, for the imitation of the Bombay Municipality, they held up the examples of Manchester, Liverpool, and other English towns, which have spent enormous sums over their Municipal offices. This was evidently done by the committee with the object of stirring up a spirit of emulation in the patriotic breasts of our civic fathers; but the fallacy of the comparison was clearly pointed out in an editorial which recently appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* and by Sir Henry Morland in his speech. Sir Henry contrasted the enormous rateable value of property in the English towns with the comparatively modest figure yet attained by Bombay, thus pointing out that we cannot afford to go and do likewise. The debate, thus far, has gone decidedly against the committee's scheme of wasteful expenditure. If five or seven lakhs of rupees were deemed inadequate by competent architects for building both a suitable public hall and offices, we may go in at present, as was suggested by Mr. Geary, for the offices only and thus satisfy our immediate requirements, leaving the construction of a hall for a future date. If the money were exclusively spent upon the offices, we might yet have a building of which none of our local patriots, however proud they may be of the greatness of the city, need be ashamed.

RAILWAY ACCOMMODATION FOR THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* agrees with the native press, which is unanimous in deploring what they regard as the gross neglect of the railway companies to secure the comfort and convenience of third class passengers. The want of latrines in third class carriages is a crying evil, which inflicts great hardships on poor passengers travelling long distances. They are treated, says the *Kaiser*, as beasts rather than men. The public have had their say upon this matter, and now it is the duty of the Government to see that the evil is remedied.

THE LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY ON GAMBLING.

The *Jame-Jamshed* says the courageous protest made by the Lord Bishop of Bombay against fashionable gambling will make due effect in proper quarters. The principle which upholds such gambling, while the poor who gamble with cards and dice are punished by the magistrates, is most objectionable. There is any amount of speculation carried on at horse races and at the billiard table under the euphemism of "betting." The ingenuity which exempts betting in what are called games of skill from the offence of gambling does not quite satisfy the reason of the native public. If personages in high places were to follow the example of the Bishop of Bombay, and use their moral influence against this questionable pastime, it may, in course of time, exercise a considerable restraint on it. The paper is sorry that fashionable gambling is spreading among natives.

THE POLICE SEPOY'S CASE.

The *Gujerati* says that in the interests of the public safety a fund should be raised to enable Mulji Dayal to carry the case against the police sepoy before a Full Bench for an authoritative decision. Mulji has already been out of pocket to the tune of a thousand rupees, and as he cannot spend more, the public should come forward to defray the expenses of further legal proceedings.

THE best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle, Re. 1-4.

THE TORNADO IN DACCA.

THE correspondent of the *Englishman* at Dacca, telegraphing on April 12, gives the following further particulars of the tornado in Dacca:—

The track taken by the tornado was zigzag, like that of a flash of lightning. The damage to property is estimated at 10 lakhs, including 200 large cargo boats, which, with some of their crews, have disappeared. Up to date 112 bodies have been recovered, including some 40 from the river; but many of the drowned must have been washed down seawards. The personal accidents reported amount to about a thousand, half of them being serious cases. The hospital accommodation has been supplemented by a temporary shed and police tents; still numerous serious cases have to be treated as outdoor cases. Many women and others are lying wounded in private houses, to relieve whom at the suggestion of the police, medical students are sent out in gharries. Dr. Crombie and Dr. Kelly, Assistant Surgeon Gopal Chandra Chatterji, and the entire hospital staff are untiring in their devotion to the injured. Large quantities of rice and other comforts for the relief of the sufferers are being most liberally supplied. The general excitement on the morning after the tornado was intense. Crowds collected and forced their way into the hospital searching for relatives. The building had to be forcibly cleared of all the intruders, in order to allow room for the doctors; after which police sentries were posted at the entrances, and only the near relatives were admitted. The main roads, which were completely blocked, were sufficiently cleared for traffic by 8 a.m. next day, owing to the exertions of the police and the Municipal staff. Medical reinforcements were called in from other districts. For the relief the Nawabs have given Rs. 10,000 and Babu Rup Lal Das Rs. 5,000, besides minor contributions. The Commissioner, the Magistrate, and the Civil Surgeon are administering the Relief Fund. The restoration of the buildings is proceeding slowly, the demand for materials and artisans being great; and prices have much increased.

THE FATAL FALL OF A HOUSE AT CALCUTTA.

FURTHER particulars of the disastrous collapse of a house in Kyd Street, Calcutta, of which we gave a short telegraphic account on Friday, are published in the local papers, from which we extract the following:—

Mr. J. A. Sasscon, to whom the house belongs, had entered possession on the 1st of March, previous to which Mr. A. P. Gasper, barrister, occupied the third floor, and Mr. N. M. Gasper, pleader, Small Cause Court, occupied the remainder of the house, but on leaving had a portion of his furniture still in the place. Mrs. Sassoon is the widow of a son of Sir Albert Sassoon, and soon after she had gone into the house, the repairs were begun, and had been very nearly completed when the accident took place. Some time previous two arches had been removed, one on the third floor and one on the second floor, to enlarge the rooms, and on this day several workmen were engaged in carrying out some of the repairs. Among these were 12 men engaged in polishing the marble flooring, and five Chinamen in putting up the railings of the staircase. Shortly before 1 p. m., one of the Chinamen asked Mrs. Sassoon, who was on the third floor, to come down, in order to give certain instructions about the work. Mrs. Sassoon came down to the first floor, and was standing at the threshold of the middle room when the crash came, and before she even knew what the matter was, she found herself engulfed among the ruins of bricks, mortar and beams, falling over and about her. She soon discovered that she was buried under the *debris* of the house with two cross beams just over her face, which providentially prevented her from being crushed altogether. A slight opening gave her the chance of being able to breathe. When extricated, Mrs. Sassoon appeared to be quite dazed; she had a severe cut on her head, besides some minor bruises on her body. From what Mrs. Sassoon remembers, there were about 30 mistries working in the house that day on the first and second floor, besides the five Chinamen and six Ooryas. Of these some five or six of the men had come out to smoke shortly before the accident, and her *ayah* was at the time on the third loft.

The work of removing the *debris* was continued all day. But considering that only a portion of the ruins are cleared, it is impossible to say yet whether there are not some more buried too deep underneath to be got at till later on, especially as no trace can be obtained of the men said to have been at work in the house when it fell. Some Government currency notes to the value of Rs 200 were found ... of mortar, &c., and have been taken charge of by the police. The six injured men who were removed to hospital are still there under treatment, and the Coroner, with a jury, viewed the bodies of the five men and the woman, which were found the night previous.

DANCING GIRLS' APPRENTICES.

THE High Court of the North-West Provinces has just given judgment in a rather novel case. A husband and wife were charged before the Magistrate of Dehra Doon with making over their little girl to a dancing woman named Jhandoo for immoral purposes. The latter, it was alleged, had practically bought the child for one hundred rupees, whilst it was contended on the other side that the parents paid Jhandoo seven rupees per month to instruct the girl in singing and dancing. The Magistrate came to the conclusion that in India every dancing girl is a person of ill-fame, and he held that a *prima facie* case had been made out, but committed the accused to the Sessions Court in order that a more experienced officer might try them. The accused applied to the High Court for a revision of the order, and Mr. Justice Tyrrell found that there was absolutely no evidence to prove that the intention of the parents of the little girl was that she should be employed for immoral purposes by, or through the means of, the woman to whose care they transferred her, and there was equally no evidence that Jhandoo had any criminal intention in taking the child. There was, he said, no legal evidence that the woman Jhandoo was a person of ill-fame, or ever was one. It did not follow that because she was, as she had stated, in the service of the Rajah Runber Singh, that she was a courtezan, and looking to the agreement under which she took care of the little child, it seemed as if the most natural theory was that Jhandoo, being herself a singer and a dancer, took the child as her apprentice without an immoral object. The parents of the child were professional singers and dancers, and it might be their natural wish that their girl should be taught those accomplishments. The learned judge, therefore, held that the commitment was undoubtedly bad in law, being based on no legal evidence, and he quashed it.

MR. THOMAS WALLACE RUSSELL, M.P.

THE name of Mr. Thomas Wallace Russell, M.P., has, owing to his dubious attitude, been recently prominently brought forward in the political world at home. Jehu Junior gives the following, sketch of his career in *Vanity Fair*:—

His father was a stonemason of Cupar in Fife, and he was born seven and forty years ago. He arrived in Ireland from Scotland at an early age, started in life behind the counter of Jamie Brown's soap-shop in Donoughmore, and first essayed spouting at a local Young Men's Christian Association. Then he went to Dublin, and was engaged as Secretary by the Temperance Party, to which he has long conscientiously adhered. In the cause of morality, he started a Temperance Hotel in Dublin, and another in Glasgow; and in the House of Commons he has advocated teetotalism in its extremest forms. He is a Liberal Unionist (one of the two sent from Ireland to the House of Commons), but his chief claim upon the admiration of the Nationalists is, that at one time he was a strong supporter of Mr. Pat Egan, the famous Treasurer of the Land League, when that worthy started as a temperance candidate for a seat in the Dublin Corporation. He has unsuccessfully contested Preston, but now sits for South Tyrone, where his seat is reported to be shaky, as the local Conservatives do not care about him, and the Parnellites detest him. In former times he was a regular attendant in the Lobby of the House of Commons. He describes himself as an insurance agent. He is able, persistent, imperfectly educated, plain-spoken, wholly destitute of excessive modesty, has that fatal gift of fluency peculiar to temperance talkers, and thus has led a number of confiding people to imagine that he is an orator and a statesman. He talks Irish Orangeism with a Scotch accent. He does not eat flesh, nor does he drink alcohol; and he provides for his customers well-aired beds. No connection with the Bedford Russells.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence, with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY FREIGHT SPECULATIONS.

THE Liverpool *Journal of Commerce*, writing on the subject of native freight speculations in Bombay, says:—

On March 14th last year we offered some observations on the system pursued by native freight speculators at Bombay, who hire space in steamers and then contract for room with those who have goods for shipment. As we stated, they play off shipowner against shipowner, and create differential rates. We pointed out the injury done to the great body of shipowners by a few who let out space a long time in advance. This new method of freightage arose out of the severe competition a few years ago, when the East Indian ports were deluged with large cargo steamers seeking employment. The hiring of space in a ship is a perfectly legitimate speculation, but it has done injury to the interests of the majority of shipowners whose fleets trade to the East, but particularly with the Bombay freight market. When we formerly broached this question, the cap fitted so well on the heads of certain persons that we brought a hornet's nest about our ears. The freight speculators in Bombay have agents in Great Britain who wait upon shipowners and contract on behalf of their Indian principals for a given amount of cargo room. When the speculator, or middle man, learns that he has, say from five hundred to a thousand tons of space at his command at a low figure, he sets to work and enters into engagements with merchants who have goods to forward. He may obtain a higher price than he pays, and in that he derives his benefit. He frequently competes with the owner of the ship, and cuts down rates rather than lose all. This means, let us say, making one-half of a ship clash with rates of freight on the other half. We may be told, as before, that these speculators are a necessity, and shipowners cannot secure full cargoes without their assistance. We received a statement to this effect from a firm in England, but we subsequently discovered that the house in question were commission agents to one of the Bombay native speculators. There are parties in England and Scotland interested in this scheme of hiring parts of ships, and we do not deny their right to participate in the business. We look at it from the shipowner's point of view who desires to charter or load his own vessel. The General Shipowners' Society sent out a circular to other associations, in which it was stated that the freight market in Bombay had, for some time past, been almost entirely in the hands of speculators in tonnage, and that at present, without having tonnage secured, they were issuing freight engagements to shippers for almost any port in the United Kingdom, Continent, Mediterranean, and Ardiatic, with a view to getting nearly all the cargo in their own hands and then paying only such reduced freight as they may think fit. The Committee apprise shipowners of the risk of sending steamers to Bombay without previous engagements home. This intimation has led to much discussion among shipowners, and the practice has been nearly unanimously condemned. A few shipowners, who have accepted the terms offered on the certainty that a given quantity of tonnage will be paid for whether filled not, decline to take any part in combining to stop such a pernicious method, but these owners are in a minority. An owner who has contracted with a broker in England for tonnage is not likely to disavow the agency. If shipowners took the advice of the shipowning associations, and refused to send steamers to Bombay unless a cargo could be guaranteed, the speculative freight ring would receive its death blow. As the shipowners of the United Kingdom have concerted action in this affair, we may leave to them to judge of the steps to be taken to bring about a more healthy state of affairs. The agents of Bombay, who wish to act for shipowners on commission, assert that, if steamers were consigned to them they would look up shippers, and in all probability book from 25 to 50 per cent. of cargo before the arrival of the vessel. This old plan, they assert, would shut out the ring of freight speculators, and leave shipowners the full control of all space in their vessels. It is quite natural that the agents in Bombay should be anxious to regain their lost commissions, and if they can assure owners that the operative ring can be dispensed with they may succeed in their efforts. It should be borne in mind, however, that commission paid for securing cargo is another way of lessening gross freight. But it is most objectionable to let out on hire part of a ship without any understanding as to what rates a speculator may charge shippers. By losing command in this fashion a ship is divided against itself.

A COREAN ENVOY TO EUROPE.

In ... allowing Corea to shake off the yoke of suzerainty and to assert her independence. When China permitted the King of Corea to conclude a Treaty with the United States, and consented to the suppression in that Treaty of the clause stipulating that it could only be valid after ratification by the Chinese Government, she committed a serious blunder. But she has now, it would seem, says a correspondent of the *Standard* at San Francisco, taken an even more dangerous step, under circumstances which may be briefly told as follows:—

Acting under the advice of M. Weber, the Russian Consul, the King of Corea has lately decided to establish direct and independent diplomatic relations with European and other Powers, and to send Envoys to the Courts of Europe and to the United States. Two Envoys were accordingly appointed, one of whom was to represent Corea at Washington and the other, entrusted with a roving commission, was to be accredited to London, Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg. On hearing of this scheme, which aimed at nothing less than the assertion by Corea of her complete independence, the Pekin Government asked for explanations. Commercial reasons were given in support of the Corean Government's plan, and, after many difficulties, the Chinese statesmen yielded to the wishes of the King of Corea, on the understanding that the Corean Envoys should be introduced to the various Governments to which they were accredited by the Chinese Minister, and also that in all ceremonies, receptions, and official functions the Chinese Ministers should have precedence over the Corean Envoys. The Corean Government hesitated to submit to these conditions, but were advised to accept them by the Russian diplomatist, whom their futile and useless character had not escaped. It never occurred to the Chinese statesmen that by consenting to introduce the Corean Envoys they virtually recognised Corea's right to send them, and that once accredited by their King to the various foreign Governments, the Corean diplomatists could very well dispense with the help of their Chinese colleagues. If Corea enjoys complete independence, the interference of the Chinese Minister has no *raison d'être*. If, on the other hand, Corea is a vassal of China, her representatives have no *locus standi*. It is thus that the question would present itself to the foreign Governments, and by allowing the King of Corea to accredit Envoys to foreign countries, China has taken a most injudicious course. As to the question of precedence it is not one to be settled by the diplomatists themselves, as it depends on the usages and customs of the various courts. The two Envoys, bearers of credentials from the Corean King, finally started on their mission, and the Envoy to the United States landed in America on or about the 17th December last. Up to the present, however, he does not seem to have been received by the American Foreign Minister to present his credentials, and it is surmised that the reason of this delay is due to the Chinese Government having countermanded the instructions originally given to their representative at Washington with regard to the introduction of the Corean Envoy. The case of the other diplomatist, who, being accredited to London, Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg, is a sort of diplomatic *commis-voyageur*, stands on a somewhat different footing, and involving as it does some nice points of diplomatic courtesy and etiquette require delicate handling. The great point is to secure a favourable reception in one of the four great capitals, which will serve as a precedent. Obviously, the first country in which the Corean Envoy would land is England; but it is by no means certain that he would be received with open arms immediately on his driving to Downing-street. Most likely delays would occur, and obstacles would spring up when they were least expected, with the result that the much wished-for precedent might not be established for a long time to come. If, on the other hand, the Envoy, travelling by the French mail, landed at Marseilles, it would be difficult for him to pass through France and Germany, to the Governments of which countries he is accredited, without presenting his credentials, in order to rush to St. Petersburg, where he would certainly be well received. It was supposed, therefore, that he had been instructed to travel *via* the Suez Canal to Port Said, and thence to Odessa, but, so far, nothing has been heard of him at either place, and it is believed that another route has been elected which will bring him to St. Petersburg direct, without giving rise to any unfavourable comments or suspicions, and that, through his reception by the Russian Government, a precedent will be established which will smooth the way for him in other capitals. This being the case, the only alternative route is the overland route through Vladivostock, and that would acount for the fact that the second Corean Envoy has not been heard of since he left Seoul.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	827½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	890xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	745
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	115
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	£49
National Bank of India	37,320	$125		5 pct.	127
		250			

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	—	£100	—	—	£161½

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1050
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,025

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	300	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1,300
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	905
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	820	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	250
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	110xd
Bombay Cotton Press	100	125	125	Rs. 15	162½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	[illegible]
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	200	12	95
East India Press Co.	0	,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,175
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...	..	250
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1209
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	500
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	325
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	195
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 5	71¼
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	405
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	510
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	85
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	280
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld. (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 10	440xd
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	510
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,225
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart Press Co.	605	1,000	1,000	P	650

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000	200	200	10 p.ct	200
	750	200	150		154
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	157
Bapty Co., Ld.	525		185	Rs. 14	50
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2-8p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c	800
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	100
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	...	95
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	3,075
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33½	765
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	—	—	5 p.c.	105
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	--	510
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	8,000	00	100	Rs. 10	66
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	9½
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		9½
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	190
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	366
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	97
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	115
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. s.	18
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 19	40
Port Canning Co.	8,000	000	1,000	R 9	335
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	121
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	85
Telephone Co., Ld.	12,200	25	25	Rs. 2	8
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 100	1,305
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	200
Western India Flour Mills	000	125	125	nil	40
M. Mody & Co	1,000	200		p	100
Berars Oil Mills Co., Ld.	1,250	100	All	..	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	1,308	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.		00	500	Rs. 25	450
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 4	1?0
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	335
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	..	—
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	587½xd
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld.	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	520
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	350
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	865
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	150
Central India S. & W. & Mf'g. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 0	970xd
City of Bombay Mf'g. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 52	945
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 30	760xd
Connaught Mills Co., Ld.	840	500	500	Rs. 25	637½
Cocrla S. & W. Co., Ld	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	577½
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,600	500	350	Rs. 500	5.0
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1000
Empress S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,415½	500	500	Rs. 25	715
Framjee Petit S. and Mf'g. Co., Ld.	,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	605
Gordon S. & Mf'g. Co. Ld.	9,700	150	150	..	170
Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limited	2,000	500	500	..	300
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited		1,000	1,000	..	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited	420	1,000	1,000	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	—	830
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	660
Hingunghat Mill Co., Limited.	702	575	500	Rs. 37½	720
					625
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	795
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,00	Rs. 80	1230
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited	1,360	600	500	Rs. 25	550
Jamshed Mfg. Co., Limited	1,600	250	25	Rs. 15	297½
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited	1,320	500	50	Rs. 25	640
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	500	50		420
Increased	1,483	250	25	Rs. 14	
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld.	466	1,000	200	—	
Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,100	1,000	1,00	Rs. 55	1,145
Khandesh S. & W. Mills Co., Ld	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700
Khattow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	710
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	920
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	143
Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld.	500½		1,000	Rs. 12	2,125
Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	480
Mazagon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	8,000	250	250	Rs. 8	162½
Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,510
Maneckjee Petit Mfg. Co., Limited	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,277½
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited	1,300	10	100		10
Nawab of Baila S. W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	...	...
New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	745
National S. & W. Co., of India, Limited	600	1,000	1,000	...	420
Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited	6,720		625	Rs. 25	545
People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	1,000	50	250	Rs. 6½	110
Presidency Mills Co., Limited	743	1,000	1,000	...	975
Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	2,189		125	...	72½
Queen S. & W. Co., Limited	799	1,000	1,000	Rs 80	1,020
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld	611	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	995
Sasson S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,5.0
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	...	300
Sholapore S. & W. Co. Ld.		10	1,000	Rs. 55	1,180xd
Soonderdas S. & W. Mill Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	550xd
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	...	255xd
Swadeshi Mills Co. Ld	4,000	500	500	...	450
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 20	395
Veramgaum S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	...	..
Western India S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	—	670

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-9
Carolas	246
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	280
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	106-7
Gold Leaf	23-3
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	23-4
Australian Gold, 100 touch	23-2
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	23-2
Pekin	23-8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	100 7-16
Four-and-a-half per cent.	107½
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	106
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	..
Paris Municipal Loan	215
Port Trust Bonds	95

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	On demand	1s. 4½d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4½d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight.	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do.	4 Do do.	1s. 4 15-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 4 17-32d.
Do Credits	3 Do do.	1s. 4½d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. Documents	3 Do do.	1s. 4 17-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 4½d.
Francs	3 Do do.	1·74½
Do.	6 Do. do.	1·74½
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do	60 days do.	99
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' do.	99½
China	60 Do. do.	219

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

Maximum Rates

	Rs.	a.	p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—			
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	2	6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	1	9
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0	5	0
Do. (round), per lb	0	1	3
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	3
Shins, large, each	0	4	0
Do. small, each	0	3	6
Tongues, fresh, each	0	3	6
Do. salt, each	0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	5	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	4	0
Liver, each	0	3	6
Heart, each	0	1	3
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	1	9
Oxtail, each	0	2	6
per Sirloin lb	0	3	6
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	0
Beef Salt, English	0	7	0

MUTTON—	1ST SORT.	2ND
Saddle, per lb	0 4 0	0 3 0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Breast large	0 3 0	0 2 3
Do. small	0 2 9	0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 6	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb	0 3 0	0 3 0

	Rs.	a.	p.
SUGAR—			
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	10	0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	3
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. brown, per seer	0	1	3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0	1	6
Tea, Hill, per lb	0	14	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	8	0
Sago, per seer	0	1	9
BREAD—			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	6
Do. brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0	1	8
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Rolong, 1st, sort per seer	0	1	6
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	3
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0	5	0
Do. Bombay, per lb	0	2	6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb	0	4	0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	8
Bajri, Rice, per lb	0	0	6
DRY FISH—			
Pompret, white, large, per each	0	1	3
Do. small do.	0	1	0
Do. small do.	0	4	0
Palah, large	0	1	6
Do. small	0	0	9
Dhomee, large, each	0	0	9
Do. small, per dozen	0	0	6
Wagtee, large, per dozen	0	0	9
Do. small per dozen	0	0	6
Bumlows, per dozen	0	0	6
Donugryh, each	0	1	0
FRUITS—			
Pineapple, large, each	0	8	0
Do. Small per each	0	3	0
Pomeloes, large, each	1	8	0
Do. small, each	0	8	0
Guavas, large, per dozen	1	0	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	8	0
Orange, large, per dozen	1	0	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	8	0
Melons, water, large, each	0	14	0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0	2	0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0	6	0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0	4	0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0	3	0
Limes, sweet, per dozen	1	0	0
Do. sour, per dozen	0	1	6
Pomegranate, Muscat, per doz.	3	0	0
Do. Bombay, per doz.	2	0	0
Mangoes, Afose, per dozen	9	0	0
Do. Payree, per dozen	6	0	0
Do. Common, per doz	1	0	0
Apples Verona per doz	3	0	0
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0	2	0
Chekoos per dozen	1	0	0
GRAIN—			
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4	10	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	4	0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3	4	0
Gram, Jambooser, per phurra	3	6	0
Do. Ghogharry per phurra	3	4	0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	3	0	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4	4	0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2	10	0
Ooreed Ghoghary	3	6	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	0	0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	3	0	0
Do. Bhownuggur, per phurra	4	8	0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort	7	0	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	5	8	0
Do. Common, per phurra	4	0	0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, pr. phurra	5	8	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, pr. phurra	4	0	0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	1	8	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurr	1	0	0
Barley (new), per phurra	2	12	0
Do. (old) do.	2	10	0
Oats, per phurra	5	0	0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per			
VEGETABLES—			
Potatoes, Mahableshwar large, per maund	3	0	0
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund	2	8	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	1	0
Do. small, per maund	1	0	0
Yams, white, per seer	0	0	6
Do. red, per seer	0	0	6
Onions, per seer	0	0	3
Cabbages, large, each	0	7	0
Do. small, each	0	8	0
Cauliflowers, large, each	0	5	0
Do. small, each	0	6	0
Carrots, per seer	0	3	6
Cellery, large, each	0	1	6
Lettuces, each	0	0	9
Beet, large, each	0	1	6
Do. small, each	0	1	0
Radishes, white, per dozen	0	1	6
Do. red, per dozen	0	1	3
Green Peas, per seer	0	2	6
French beans, per seer	0	0	9
Knol Khol, per dozen	0	9	0
Pumpkins, large, each	0	8	0
Do. small, each	0	4	0
Parsley, per small bunch	0	1	6
Coccanuts whole, per 100	4	8	0
Do. shelled, per maund	3	0	0
Betelnut, per maund	4	0	0
Do. leaf, per 100	0	2	6
Sweet Potatoes, per seer	0	0	6
PICKLES COUNTRY.			
Mango, per seer	0	0	9
Lime, per seer	0	0	9
Mixed, per seer	0	0	9
Papads, large, per seer	0	1	3
Do. small, per seer	0	1	3
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	10
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	0	9
Do. pounded, per seer	0	1	6

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

KIOTO! KIOTO! The cheapest, neatest, and best patterns in crockery offered. Dinner Set, 60 pieces, Rs. 42-14. Breakfast Set, 40 pieces Rs. 8-14. Tea Set, 27 pieces, Rs. 6-14—SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay.

ICES, ICES.—Four kinds daily. Every day different kinds. Also wines and spirits of the best qualities to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church Gate Street.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—The Best Hotel for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen. Few Rooms only remaining vacant. The height of Lanowli is 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, and 200 feet higher than Khandala.

DON'T LOSE THIS OPPORTUNITY.—As we wish that our superior Indian Teas should be drunk in every household, a 7lb. order will be executed free of railway charge. Prices ranging from As. 7 to Rs. 2 per lb.—DANTRA & Co., Tea Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TO BE LET, at Poona, for the season, a large BUNGALOW, furnished, No. 23, Staff Lines, next to the new Gymkhana Club.—Apply to Messrs. LUDDA EBRAIM & Co., Poona.

TO LET, a FINE HOUSE on Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, till the end of September. No reasonable offer will be refused.—Apply NOWROSJEE N. WADIA, Cumballa Hill.

BUNGALOW, at Mahableshwar, TO SUB-LET for remainder of hot season, "Westwood," one of the best houses on the hill. For particulars apply to FRANK ORR, Mahableshwar.

WANTED, BOARD and LODGING by a respectable European Gentleman, in or near the Fort. State terms and particulars to "Y. C.," care of this paper.

WANTED, a SITUATION by European as Boiler Maker and Girder Bridge Builder. 25 years practical experience. Good refurences—Address "W. F.", care of this office.

IF you are really in want of good servants apply at once to MOONSHY & Co., General Merchants, Commission Agent's, Estate and Loan Brokers, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 25.

WHY worry yourselves and your friends, while SERVANTS, thoroughly efficient and reliable, can be engaged for you by Jno. ATKINSON & SONS., 13, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay?

A RESPECTABLE PARSEE Under Graduate, connected with the Education line, is open to give tuition in English in any respectable family. Write to "SELF-LABOUR," care of Tardeo Post Office, Tardeo.

DOCTOR P. MERLO gives GRATIS CONSULTATION, every Tuesday Thursday, and Saturday, from 2 to 3 p.m., at his Office, 43, Hornby Road.

BANDORA.—TO LET, from early in May, large. cool Bungalow near Point. Rent, Rs. 120, furnished.—Apply to A. HUSON, Mofussil Co.

TO BE LET, THIRD FLOOR of House No. 23, Church Gate Street. Monthly rent, Rs. 40.—Apply First Floor.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S HOTEL, Oxford Street, Secunderabad.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-class Upper-storeyed Hotel. Each family has a separate Sitting-room. Terms moderate.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL, Mahableshwar, Replete with every comfort. Best view, Excellent Table, First-rate Wines. Terms moderate. Apply to C. COWASJEE SHAPOORJEE, Proprietor.

A FIRST-CLASS CLUB HOTEL for Parsee Gentlemen at "Langholm House," Mahableshwar. Entrance fee, Rs. 25 per annum. Board and Lodging Rs. 4 per day. Only 40 Members admitted. Apply to the Proprietors, Fountain Hotel, Mahableshwur.

NEW MUSIC! NEW MUSIC!—H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught's Installation March, composed and dedicated by permission. By Ch. Fredilis, Re. 1-4.—S. ROSE and Co., Bombay.

ARISTON MUSIC CARDS to select from [illegible] 5, Church Gate Street, Fort.

DOLLS! DOLLS!! TOYS! TOYS!!—Mechanical Toys, Speaking Animals, Rocking Skin Horses.—MORENAS and Co., 15, Meadow Street.

LADIES' JERSEYS, Knitted Petticoats, Children's Frocks, Comforters, Shawls, Parasols, Toys, and Fancy Goods.—The E. P. and G. Stores.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co, 15, Meadow Street.

JUST RECEIVED, a choice consignment of COOKING STOVES of various sizes. Adapted both for wood or coal.—GEYER and Co., Ld., Hornby Row, Bombay.

SENSITIZED PAPER.—Edward's, Marion's, and a French make. All highly recommended. Send for my latest Photographic catalogue.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

JEWEL-RINGS, Gold Lockets, Brooches, Chains, etc. made to order in time. Best workmanship.—KANNY & CO. Gold and Silversmiths, Watchmakers, 6, Rampart Row.

LADIES' Tailor-made Ulsters, Riding Habits, Newmarket Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld. Rampart-row, Bombay.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, few second-hand Flyer Throstles, fitted with Ashworth's patent long collars of 218 spindles each, 2¼ guage. They can be seen working at the Dinshaw Petit Mills, Parell.—Apply to D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of Useful and Fanciful Articles in Silver, Electro and Giltware, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 is now on view. Inspection Solicited. Latest Novelties in Artistic Gold and Silver Jewellery.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
AUTHORISED

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 19th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
3 Bales white and coloured border Handkerchiefs.
5 Cases coloured prints and Woollen Shawls.
2 „ Striped and silk satin of assorted colors.
4 Bales Mock Water Twist No. 30.
A quantity of Brown Papers, Scottish Spindle Oil and Fire Extinguisher for Machinery and Mill purposes.
A quantity of Iron-Hinges, Colored Beads, Green Aline Color, Silk Umbrellas, Olive Oil, Australian Cheese, &c.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, grain, and other sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder—
A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of household furniture, plated glass, and porcelain wares, carriage, horse, &c., &c.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., at Grant Road, the household furniture, plated glass and porcelain wares, carriage, horse, &c., &c., the property of E. FREEBORN, Esq.
The same consisting of rich glass porcelain, plated, and crockery wares, rich flower vases, table ornaments, duplex and other kerosine oil lamps, Brussels carpets, very handsome French polished furniture by Descamps and others, Engineering, Scientific, and masonic and literary books, flowerpots, plants, office brougham, horse, harness, &c.
Also one strong double Phaeton, the property of another gentleman.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 17th April, 1888.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE of most valuable and rare collection of Handsome Real Oil Paintings, by eminent Artists, set in magnificent Gold Frames.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction on the premises in Medow Street, opposite the Co-Operative Stores Depot, on a date to be mentioned hereafter.
A small consignment of Rare and Valuable Oil Paintings set in Handsome Gold Frames, consisting of Sea and Landscapes by eminent artists.
Particulars will appear hereafter.

SALE OF MAURITIUS RUM.

On FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of whom it may concern, and on account and at the risk of Dosabhoy Nesserwanjee Bharoocha.
Per s.s. "Warora."
D N B—2 casks containing 486 litres Mauritius Rum, 46 O. P.
On account and at the risk of Sorabjee Cowasjee Oomreegur, Daroovalla—
S C O—5 Quarter casks containing 691 litres Mauritius Rum, 50 O.P.
On account and at the risk of Eduljee Bazonjee Lukravala—
L and Co. 1 cask containing 252 litres Mauritius Rum, 50 O. P.
L and Co. 1 „ „ 247 „ „ 40 O. P.
Terms cash on or before delivery and deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay, 17th April, 1888.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Walkeshwar, near Bangunga Row.
On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., under instructions from the absolute owner, Doodhibai, widow of Vandravandass Itchalal, will sell by Public Auction on the premises the following landed property:—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenements, dwelling house or Dhurumsalla and premises standing thereon, situate lying and being at Walkeshwar, on the Malabar Hill, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the District of Bombay, and fronting the public passage leading to the Walkeshwar Temple, containing by admeasurement (221) square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes and formerly under No. (17), but now under Ward No. ( ) and street No. ( ), and bounded on the east by a piece of vacant ground, formerly the property of Kessowjee Shamjee and now belonging to Sir Mangaldass Nathoobhoy, over which said piece of ground the eaves of the roof of the said dwelling house or Dhurumsalla project to the extent of one foot and a half from which they, rain-water falls into the said vacant gound and the Dhurumsalla of Toolsidass Jeykissondass, on or towards the west by the Dhurumsalla of Sharbhaya family, on or towards the north by the public passage, on or towards the south by the Dhurumsalla of Toolsidass Jeykissindass and a passage.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be to the undersigned or to the Vendor's Soli[illegible]
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 17th April, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE COLLECTION OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS, AT MALABAR HILL.
On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 7-30 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, opposite the "Reservoir," a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of crotons, ferns, bigonias, deacalcias, orchids, palms, and many other flowering shrubs, the property of Col. J. H. WHITE.
Catalogues will be published, and the plants will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, opposite the Reservoir, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood and plain and carved French-polished household furniture made to order by "Wimbridge'," "Dechamp," best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate full-sized slate billiard table by J. Thurston and Co., with balls, cues, marking board, &c, complete, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., &c., &c., the property of Colonel J. H. WHITE.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

Under instructions from Mr. Robert Scott, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of James Donald of Bombay, an insolvent, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on TUESDY, 1st May, (unless previously disposed of by private contract) subject to particulars and conditions of sale which will then be produced—
All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, held from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, for a term of fifty years, from the 1st day of March, 1883, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,419 6-9 square yards, and bounded as follows: On the north by Ahmedabai Street, on the south by the road through which the Carnac Bunder sidings pass, on the east by Frere Road, and on the west by the premises next described, on which said premises a large metal business has been for some years carried, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Donald Hennessey and Couper, and recently in that of the said James Donald, and are known as "The Ripon Iron Works," together with the large workshops, godowns and buildings erected on the said piece or parcel of land and the machinery fixtures and effects now in or upon the same.
The whole of the above will be submitted in the first instance as one lot, subject to a reserved bid, and if not so sold will be put up in lots, the first lot comprising the land and buildings, and the remaining lots the machinery fixtures and effects.
Also will be sold by Public Auction at the same time and place by order of the mortgagees, and on account of the estate of the said James Donald—
All that piece of leasehold land, with the houses, out houses and buildings erected thereon, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 245 5-9 square yards, and bounded as follows:—On the north by Ahmedabac Street, on the south by a vacant land now or lately in the occupation of Moosajee Ebramjee and Gulam Hussein Allybhoy, on the east by the previously described property, and on the west by property now in the occupation of Jafferjee Abosh, which said premises are held from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay for a term of ten years, created by an indenture of lease, dated the 23rd day of May, 1881.
For particular and conditions of sale apply to the Auctioneers, or to Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, and Crawford and Buckland, Solicitors to the respective mortgagees.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 17th April.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices.
18, Marine Street, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 16.

THE Stock Exchange and other financial quotations wired from London on Saturday show no change from those of the previous day. Nor was there any further movement in the markets for General Produce, the only additional item of news from that quarter being the week's Imports of Linseed, which, at 19,000 quarters, had been 13,000 more than for the previous week.

The Liverpool Cotton Market opened steady this morning; probable Sales, 11,000 bales; Imports, 9,000 bales.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs. 2,62,174
Do. do. Branches	Dec.	„ 5,52,642
Other Deposits	Inc.	„ 2,75,062
Government Securities	Inc.	„ 22,059
Loans	Inc.	„ 3,77,143
Bills Discounted	Inc.	„ 1,66,821
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	„ 4,02,653
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	„ 10,34,818

The publication of the Presidency Bank's weekly Statement this afternoon, showing the alterations in the various items given above, marks no change in the exceptionally easy state of the market which has obtained, so far, this busy season. The decrease in the Bank's Cash Balance, it will be noticed, is about 10⅓ lakhs; but at the same time Private Deposits, instead of diminishing, have sensibly increased, and though in the other items which go to indicate the trade demand there has been some increase, the net expansion of trade requirements is only represented by some 2¼ lakhs, at a time when produce of all kinds is arriving freely.

COTTON.—It looked in the morning as though we were going to have almost a blank day in the staple, for pending the receipt of advices of a more decided complexion one way or another from the ruling markets, there seemed little disposition on any side to operate. There has since been little improvement in enquiry from exporters; but as the day advanced the local demand which has so often this season been the mainstay of our market made itself felt, and a moderate business in ready Dhollera and Oomra kinds has taken place, generally at previous rates. The tone of the market has been steady, reflecting the feeling at home, though influenced greatly by local causes, where, when the mail left, there seemed a probability of the continuance of a steady market at the reduced range of prices. The purchases of ready stuff reported to-day have consisted principally of Khangaum (of which about 1,000 bales were taken), at Rs. 204½-11; Wadwan, at Rs. 195½-205; Bhownuggur, at Rs. 205; and 1 to 200 bales each of Degrus at Rs. 209-10; Karanja, at Rs. 208½; Julgaum, at Rs. 196; and Dhollera, at Rs. 201½. Bengals have been neglected, only a small lot of this growth having been taken at Rs. 185 per candy.

WHEAT.—There is a good demand for all descriptions of the new crop, and a considerable business is again reported. The following are today's quotations at which the market is steady:—

White Pessy (91 per cent.)	Rs. 4	5	0	per cwt.
Do. (85 per cent.)	„ 4	4	0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„ 4	3	9	„
Red Delhi	„ 4	0	0	„
Ahmedabad	„ 4	0	0	„
Hard Yellow (63 per cent.	„ 4	6	6	„
Do. (50 per cent.)	„ 4	5	6	„

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is firmer at Rs. 5-13-6 to Rs. 6-0-9 per cwt., and a moderate business is reported. *Rapeseed* is firm both here and up-country, and there is a good enquiry at our quotations, say:—

Yellow Guzerat...	6	6	0	ready	6	5	0	Apl-May	per cwt.
Do. Cawnpore	5	14	0	do.	5	12	0	do.	do.
[illegible] do.	5	4	0	do.	5	3	6	do.	do.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	9,587	bales.
Wheat	45,732	cwt.
Linseed	18,755	„
Rapeseed	6,825	„
Gingelly	505	„
Poppyseed	7,736	„
Groundnuts	1,507	„

FREIGHTS are quiet, and may be called easy. A number of relets have been offering to-day for most Ports at rather low rates.

EXCHANGE has been steady at an advance of 1-16d. in Bank Wire Transfer, and of 1-32d. in Bank Bills and three months' sight Credits; but business is almost at a standstill, no bills coming out. Some Bank Wire Transfer was done at our quotation, but the transaction appears to have been a solitary one. Later telegrams from Calcutta report an advance there of 1-32d. on the opening quotations. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 13-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 13-32d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight.	1s. 4 15-32d.	„
Credits	do.	1s. 4 17-32d.	„
Francs	do.	1·74½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet to-day, but the market has been fairly steady at the reduced quotations of 100⅛ for Fours for money, and the next account, and 99⅞ for the end of May, 107, nominal, is quoted for 4½ per cents.

SHARES are not attracting much attention; but the little business reported in Mill Scrip to-day has been, with one exception, at enhanced rates. Manockjee Petit have advanced Rs. 12½; Bombay United, Rs. 10; and City of Bombay and Jevraz Balloo, Rs. 5 each. Ripon are Rs. 2½ lower. Mofussil press have moved up Rs. 2½; and Treacher and Co., Rs. 5. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 2½ down.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 14th April as compared with the statement of the 7th April 1888:—

LIABILITIES.	April 7. Rs.	April 14. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	26,50,000	26,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	68,02,613	65,40,439
do. do. at Branches	25,11,580	19,58,938
Other Deposits	2,86,54,694	2,89,29,756
Post Bills	7,454	9,100
Cash Credits undrawn	11,52,406	12,39,256
Rs	5,17,78,747	5,13,27,489
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	35,77,070	35,99,129
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper Bullion and Merchandise.	43,56,699	39,95,597
Loans on Security of do.	27,24,765	31,01,878
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,331	2,900
Bills Discounted and purchased	2,65,56,607	2,67,23,428
Stamps	28,420	28,337
Dead Stock Rs. 5,87,350		
Amt. applied in reduction..2,85,000	3,02,350	3,02,350
Bullion	64,200	39,200
Cash Balances with Correspondents	4,90,351	8,93,004
Cash and Currency Notes	1,36,75,948	1,26,41,666
	5,17,78,747	5,13,27,489

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th April as compared with the statement of the 3rd April 1888:—

LIABILITIES.	April 3. Rs.	A.	P.	April 9. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paidup	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	50,52,718	15	0	50,52,718	15	0
Treasury Balance	1,96,58,121	1	2	2,23,01,767	8	6
Other Deposits	3,72,66,170	8	6	3,74,43,916	2	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	13,30,845	4	9	5,34,987	14	6
Sundries	18,37,834	14	10	18,59,499	4	9
Rs.	8,51,45,690	12	0	8,71,92,889	13	5
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	61,02,785	7	0	61,77,447	1	0
Other authorized Invtmts	59,03,247	0	0	60,64,847	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	71,00,338	3	2	72,50,731	0	3
Credits on do.	69,82,428	0	6	65,76,818	13	0
Bills discounted	2,92,96,721	0	6	3,22,02,080	0	0
Balances with other Banks	7,52,150	5	9	7,50,680	15	1
Bullion	10,116	4	6	5,092	6	0
Dead Stock	11,11,778	13	4	11,10,867	6	8
Stamps	13,124	13	0	12,538	11	0
Sundries	10,84,563	1	0	10,79,116	12	9
Cash at Head Office	93,80,892	4	2	85,47,118	1	4
Do. at Branches	1,74,07,545	7	1	1,74,15,501	10	4
Rs.	8,51,45,690	12	0	8,74,92,889	13	5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

NORTH—ALDAM—March 7, at Easthamstead, Berks, William Morris North, of Bagracote, Western Dooars, to Jewelle Adye Aldam, daughter of W H Aldam, Esq., Hook, Hants.

TOLHURST—BUCKLAND—March 23, at Peckham, Alfred Tolhurst, of St. Olave's, Southwark, to Mary Jean, daughter of the late Robert Hornidge Buckland, of Calcutta.

WALKER—BARNE—March 27, at Kingswear, South Devon, Daniel Jones Walker, of Bitterne, near Southampton, son of the late Rev. Wm. Walker, M. A., Vicar of Bardney, Lincolnshire, to Anne Elizabeth, widow of the late Capt Dunsford Barne, Madras Light Infantry.

DEATHS.

ABBOTT—March 23, William Abbott, of the Abbey, Kensington, and 16, Token-house-yard, E C, 54.

ASHE—March 22, at Lavender-hill, Capt. Edward H Ashe, late 3rd and 8th Regiments Bombay Native Infantry.

IRVING—March 24, at Fowey, Cornwall, Alice Jane, daughter of Surg-Genl James Irving, of the Bengal Army, Retired, 28.

LOVELL—March 26, at Oakley-street, S W, Mary Frances, widow of Mathew Lovell, Esq. late of the H E I C, Bengal Medical Establishment.

MITCHELL—March 22, at Jermyn-street, S W, Lieut-Col W Mitchell, late of the H E I C S, 32nd Regt B N I, 82.

PEACH—March 26, at Comeragh-road, West Kensington, Capt Robert Atkyns Peach, Retired List, Royal (Madras) Artillery, 56.

RUSSELL—March 26, at Southwick-street, Jane Leonora Russell, daughter of the late G E Russell, Esq, Madras Civil Service, 68.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WALKER—April 10, at Mahableshwar, the wife of J. W. Walker, C.S., of a son.

DEATH.

SMITH—April 16, at Byculla, John Smith, P. W. Inspector, G. I. P. Railway, aged 69 years. (English papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—April 12, at Jhansi, the wife of William Cuthbert Anderson, I M Railway, of a daughter.

BRYANT—April 9, at Naini Tal, the wife of F Beadon Bryant, Esq., of a daughter.

PENN—April 9, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr A T W Penn, Ootacamund, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CRUMP—GLEESON—April 7, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Saugor, C P, by the Very Rev Father Raphael, O C, Harry Ashbrooke Crump, C S, Assistant Commissioner, Jubbulpore, to Frances Gertrude, second daughter of D J Gleeson, Esq, Chunar.

SHELFORD—DESHON—April 12, at St. George's Cathedral, by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras, assisted by the Rev. W. Weston Elwes, M A, Chaplain of St. Thomas' Mount, Edward John, youngest son of the late Rev W H Shelford, to Mary, second daughter of Lieut-General F G T Deshon, of Bathampton House, Bath.

DEATHS.

BORROWDALE—April, 12, Edward, son of Sergeant-Major and Mrs. Borrowdale, H E the Governor's Body Guard.

WILSON—April 10, at Nowzong, Bundelkhund, Maurice Barr, son of Lieutenant-Colonel F A Wilson, Political Agent, aged 6 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1888.

ANGLO-INDIAN officials who, instead of enjoying the luxury of the great cities of Europe, spend their hard-earned furlough in the exploration of unknown countries deserve to win their meed of admiration. Conspicuous among those who have thus sacrificed the pleasures of an ordinary furlough to their desire to gain new information about the geography and manners and customs of odd corners of the world, is Mr. H. E. M. James, of the Bombay Civil Service, who has lately published a large volume describing his travels in Manchuria. Mr. James does not, however, wish to pose as a martyr. His long toilsome journey of more than 3,000 miles over bad roads, on foot or in carts, he seems to have found on the whole not unenjoyable. "I shall never regret," he says, "having made it, not only because it was a real rest after prolonged desk-work, but because travelling [illegible] somewhat despotic tone which service amongst Hindus is apt to impart to the Anglo-Indian." Certainly there could be no better punishment devised for a too imperious civilian than to condemn him to walk on foot through the outlying districts of China, where he would be mobbed, and usually pelted with mud and other unpleasant things as often as he felt inclined to take a walk through any of the native towns. At least such was the annoyance that Mr. James had to suffer again and again in Manchuria, and it was sometimes too much for his patience. On one occasion he could not resist turning on the most impudent of his tormentors, who had gone so far as to put a dirty hand on his coat collar, and giving him a good downright blow on the nose with his fist. Even in their own rooms travellers do not escape the impertinent curiosity of the natives. "Hundreds of people surround the stranger's lodgings; they wet their fingers and bore holes in his paper window panes, to which they apply their eyes and watch him with untiring patience. They take especial interest in the wild beast if he happens to be at his toilet or feeding, and occasionally they will walk into his room unceremoniously and inspect him. The sensation of being watched by fifty Argus eyes at a time is curious at first, and now and again the wild beast rushes out with a big stick or a cup of boiling tea; but before long he accepts the situation philosophically. He answers meekly, even cheerfully, the everlasting repetition of 'What country do you belong to?' 'How old are you?' 'What are your clothes made of?' 'What did your gun cost?' He smiles while his garments are felt by many dirty fingers and thumbs, concluding by showing off the action of his gun and revolver." This was the kind of persecution Mr. James and his fellow-travellers had to submit to in the towns. In the rural districts the people were civil and obliging, and their curiosity did not overstep the bounds of politeness. The severe cold of Manchurian frosts must be very painful to travellers fresh from India's fires, however much they may wrap themselves up in great-coats, cardigan waist-coats, and sheepskins. On one occasion the temperature registered on the travellers' thermometer was as low as 14 deg. Fahr. Winter is the best time for travelling in Manchuria, as it is then that the swamps are frozen over and the roads are solid. There is a picture of the appearance presented by the travellers at daybreak, after a spell of travelling during the small hours of the morning: "My beard was a mass of solid ice, and so were the fur lappels of my cap and the woollen comforter I wore round my neck. The mules were all covered with hoarfrost and ice, and from the muzzles they carried to prevent them stopping to graze depended two or three thick icicles, a foot long or more. Sometimes a mule would stumble in fording a rough stream, and then the wretched animal would march on, cut and bleeding, a mass of ice from head to foot; but they are very hardy beasts, and the exposure seemed not to harm them." But worse than the bad manners of the people and the extreme cold of the climate is the plague of brigands, with which all Manchuria seems to be infested. Mr. James never came into collision with the brigands himself, but his servant was stopped by them on the imperial road between Monkden and Kirin, two of the chief cities in Manchuria, and evidences of their proximity were visible all over the country. The horribly cruel punishments inflicted on such brigands as are captured year by year seem to have little effect in diminishing the crime. According to information given by a missionary as many as 600 had been executed in two years, but they seemed to be as numerous as ever. Mr. James and his friends were generally provided by the Chinese authorities with military escorts, who did not think themselves in duty bound to accompany the party they were told off to protect, and sometimes dropped a day's march behind. However, the adventurous travellers were fortunate enough to escape robbery and murder during their long journeys.

What gives Manchuria special interest at the present time is that it is one of the countries bordering on the Russian Empire, which the northern Colossus is supposed to have designs upon. Already in the extreme East Russia has extended her dominions at the expense of China. In 1858, by the treaty of Aigun, the territory on the north of the Amoor was ceded to Russia. In 1860, when China was at her last gasp, owing to the Taeping rebellion and the French and English attack upon Pekin, she was required by Russia to surrender the sea coast of Manchuria as far as the borders of Corea, and in that time of extremity was unable to avoid submitting to the demand. At present Russia is suspected of waiting for a favourable opportunity of rounding off her territory by annexing inland Manchuria. If this is the case, Manchuria may become the theatre of great events. Now that China is powerful, the Manchu Imperial family would make tremendous efforts to defend the country from which the original founders of the dynasty advanced in the beginning of the seventeenth century to the conquest of China. It is not even impossible that under favourable circumstances the Chinese might take the initiative, and invade the maritime territory which was torn from them in the hour of their weakness. This being the case, it is interesting to learn from Mr. James what is the military strength at the disposal of China on her eastern border territories. According to the statistics given there are 183,000 Chinese and Manchu banner men, and from 60,000 to 80,000 of the regular army of China in Manchuria. Although these numbers are probably quite untrustworthy, it is at any rate quite clear that, as far as mere numbers of men are concerned, Manchuria is well provided with defenders, even in time of peace. But only a very limited proportion of this large number have been drilled in European fashion, and are armed in such a way that they could encounter a Russian army on anything like equal terms. Still every effort is being made under the auspices of Li-Hung-Chang to remedy all deficiencies, and the large number of Krupp guns that may be seen at the various military posts in Manchuria show that the Chinese Government recognises clearly the necessity of being prepared to resist possible aggression on the part of Russia. Nor do they merely content themselves with importing cannon manufactured in Europe. The well known principle of learning to be independent of all imported machinery is strikingly exemplified in the arsenal at Kirin, a city two or three hundred miles from the coast. Mr. Sung, the Chinese Superintendent of the arsenal, showed them over the place. "It was very interesting to see a large establishment filled with foreign machinery, some German and some English, with boilers and steam hammers, just such as one might see at Woolwich or Elswick, all erected and managed by Chinese without foreign assistance of any kind..... Amongst other curiosities Mr. Sung showed us a machine gun invented by one of his foremen, perhaps it would be more correct to say adapted from a Western model. It was so portable that two men could carry it, and the tripod on which it worked, with the greatest ease. We saw it at work, and it could fire eighty shots a minute smoothly and without any symptom of obstruc[illegible] tion of Manchuria will deepen the impression that has long been steadily gaining ground. Every year it is becoming more and more evident that China is determined to take its position by the side of England and Russia among the Great Powers upon whose action the future of Asia will most depend. This being the case, it is satisfactory that the concessions made to her sentiments in the Burmese treaty and the cession of Port Hamilton incline her to be friendly towards England. The support of China in diplomacy is certainly not to be despised. Whether any real alliance will be possible in the future or not between England and China, will depend to a great extent on the progress China makes in moral civilisation. When Tso-Tsung-Tsung in 1876 took an obstinate Kashgarian city, it is said that men, women, and children, to the number of 90,000, were slaughtered by the victors in one day, and there is no doubt that such has been up to the present date the usual Chinese mode of treating conquered enemies. Therefore, unless China mends her ways in this important matter any English statesman proposing to form an intimate offensive and defensive alliance with that power would lay himself open to such denunciations as those that were poured by Lord Chatham on the proposal of Lord Suffolk to employ the Red Indians against the revolted American colonists.

THE Battle of the Sites was resumed yesterday at another meeting of the Corporation. The Crescent site, admittedly imposing and Imperial, and worthy of a structure beautiful and costly, was objected to, partly on the score of expense, but mainly on the ground of its remoteness from the great mass of the ratepayers, who do not reside in the Fort, of which it forms the southern and farthest boundary. Colonel Merewether pointed out that the report of the Committee did not fix the cost of the buildings proposed to be erected on the crescent, which was true, but it spoke of offices and a hall that would be "a beauty to the city," for which the sum sanctioned by the Corporation would be "wholly inadequate." The Municipal Commissioner was of opinion that ten or possibly twelve lakhs would suffice for buildings on that site. The Hon. P. M. Mehta proposed an amendment accepting the report of the Committee as decisive against the Cathedral High School site, which it specifically condemned, and as equally decisive against the Crescent site, for which the money sanctioned would be wholly inadequate. This ingenious contrivance for killing two birds with one stone was weighted with a proposal to instruct the Municipal Commissioner to commence the erection of the offices and hall on the Bori Bunder site, where the foundation stone was laid in 1885, and to utilise for the purpose the plans made at that time by Mr. Chisholm. This proposal received favour as a means of escaping from the costly and remote Crescent site, but it has objections of its own. Dr. DeSouza pointed out that since 1885 a magnificent structure with a great dome had been completed close to the Bori Bunder site, with which the Municipal offices and hall even with the smaller dome which the Corporation had recoiled from on the score of its expense, would be "in sad contrast." Nevertheless the convenience of the site for all the purposes of Municipal administration—lying midway between the Fort and the Native Town—recommended it to the Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Mr. K. Kabraji and others who desire convenient rather than splendid offices and are willing to defer the building of a Town Hall. It might perhaps be well to proceed by a process of exhaustion and vote on Thursday next whether or not the Corporation would accept the Crescent site, and face the enhanced cost of a "beauty" building thereon, with garden and pleasure grounds on its four architectural sides. If the vote be "yes" then the finality asked for on all hands will be at once obtained. Khan Bahadoor M. C. Marzban maintains that nine lakhs would build offices and hall on that site; but the estimate does not come within easy distance of what the Committee, of which he was a conspicuous member, is supposed to have had in its mind. Besides the nine lakhs would only provide a hall too large for the Corporation and too small for a public meeting. If that site be not accepted, the cost and inconvenience being weighed against magnificence and beauty, then it would be as well before making a decision to empower the Municipal Commissioner to consult with Mr. Stevens as to the capabilities of other more convenient sites, and the probable outlay that would be involved in utilising them. When thus advised the Corporation should itself decide, in full possession of knowledge and free will, as to the course which will best meet the needs and the means of the rate-payers. As the ultimate paymasters, these latter have perhaps as good a right to be considered as anybody else.

THE Bombay Municipal Corporation resumed yesterday the debate on Dr. Blaney's motion, recommending the adoption of the report of the Committee appointed to consider the Cathedral High School site for a municipal building, and naming another committee of experts to revise the printed requirements issued at the last competition, in accordance with the suggestions made in the report. The Acting Commissioner gave it as his own opinion that something like twelve lakhs would be necessary to have a building worthy of the city. He urged that the building fund having already amounted to six lakhs and a half, the interest on the additional capital required for the purpose would not be more than the rent they would have to pay for the present building. He was followed by Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban who, as one of the committee, strongly supported the report submitted by them. He argued that Mr. Ollivant's scale of requirements for the Municipal hall and offices needed revision, and gave the figures of several public offices to show that a suitable building, without a large Town Hall, would not cost under nine or ten lakhs of rupees. Sir Frank Souter and Colonel Merewether agreed in maintaining that the Cathedral High School was unsuitable for the purpose of the Municipality, the former giving his decided opinion in favour of erecting a splendid edifice on the Crescent. The Hon. P. M. Mehta moved an amendment that the committee's report be recorded with the thanks of the meeting for their very useful representations, and to those gentlemen who were mentioned in the report as having lent valuable advice and assistance to them; that the Acting Municipal Commissioner be instructed to proceed forthwith with the work of arranging for the building of Municipal offices on the site at Bori Bunder already selected by the Corporation. This was seconded by Dr. Cowasji Hormusji and supported by Mr. K. N. Kabraji and Rao Saheb Mundlik, who said that the committee had sought to establish a questionable precedent in travelling beyond the mandate of the Corporation. The debate was adjourned at 5 p.m.

REAR ADMIRAL THE HON. EDWARD F[illegible]NTLE, C. B., C. M. G., arrived on Saturday [illegible] by the Assam, [illegible] flag being hoisted on [illegible] H. M.'s Reindeer. Yesterday morning at 8 a.m., the flag of his Excellency [illegible] Admiral Sir Frederick Richards, Commander-in-Chief was saluted from the Reindeer, the salute being returned by the Bacchante. On the departure of Admiral Sir F. Richards for England by the mail steamer Ganges, on the 20th instant, Admiral Fremantle will assume the duties of Naval Commander-in-Chief on the East Indies station, hoisting his flag in the Bacchante until the arrival of his Flagship the Boadicea.

SIR SALAR JUNG paid a visit to the Duke of Connaught on Monday, the 2nd instant; his Royal Highness graciously returned the visit on Friday, the 13th instant.

MR. BARRINGTON BROWN, the geologist sent out by the Secretary of State for India, to report on the Ruby Mines in Upper Burma, receives, it is stated, a salary of £200 per mensem during his engagement, which is at present for six months, and to have all his *bonâ fide* travelling expenses paid by the Government. It is said that Mr. Theodore Hughes, of the Indian Geological Survey, draws something like the same figure during his deputation with the Hyderabad-Deccan Company. We are not aware, says *Indian Engineering*, whether Mr. Bruce Foote drew anything extra for his flying prospect of the Mysore Gold Fields.

THE Royal Horticultural Society have been reconstructing and reorganising their institution, with the view of bringing the Society more in touch with modern requirements. The Calcutta institution might follow the example.

A SERIOUS accident occurred on the 12th inst., to Colonel Plowden, Cantonment Magistrate, of Meerut, and his wife. They were driving along the road, when the reins chanced to get under the horse's tail. The animal—a powerful waler—lashed out, buck-jumped, and smashed the gig to pieces, and capsized what remained. Colonel Plowden has a gash on his head some three or four inches long, and several skin wounds. His wife has her face much grazed and bruised, and has other injuries about the body. Both are doing well.

THE *Madras Mail*, writing of the Hon'ble Mr. West, remarks that he is going home on six months' leave in consequence of the state of his eyes. Is there no one in Bombay, it asks, to tell him that Madras has a specialist in eye diseases, who has had more practice, and more successful practice, than has fallen to the lot of the great majority of eye doctors in Europe?

Indian Engineering of April 14 contains a lithographic representation of Mr. F. W. Stevens' great work, namely, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Terminal Buildings at Boree Bunder, together with a full description. "The buildings were commenced in 1879, and have been under the direct supervision of Mr. F. W. Stevens, F.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.C.E. Since that date various designs for the buildings were prepared and submitted to the Directors of the Company and Government from time to time, but none of them were approved, until Mr. Stevens, at the special request of the Railway Company, was allowed by Government to prepare designs, and the result was the erection of the present buildings. We may mention that the design was exhibited at the Royal Academy, London, in 1880, and had the honour of being placed on the *line* in the centre of the room devoted to architectural designs. The style of architecture adopted is the Italian Mediæval Gothic, which appears to be most suitable for this class of building." These buildings, which were the most elaborate of their kind in the whole of India, have aroused the admiration of all visitors to Bombay; and yet the directors, with a modesty that might well pass under another name, have permitted them to be thrown open without any demonstration to celebrate their completion.

Truth repeats the story that negotiations are in progress for attaining an adequate allowance from the India Office for Prince Victor Dhuleep Singh, who has recently been gazetted to a cavalry regiment. The whole question of the pecuniary position of the family of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh is now under consideration.

Truth has no great respect for colonial bishops who retire after a few years' service. The Bishop of Auckland, who has returned to England to attend the Lambeth Conference, it says, has been working in his diocese for nineteen years without having once come home. Dr. Cowie has set an excellent example to the Colonial prelates, most of whom are constantly rushing back to England whenever they can devise a plausible excuse for the trip, and too many of them resign their sees after a very few years of work, and return home to bustle about in gaiters and apron until they can manœuvre themselves into some desirable preferment.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EMPEROR FREDERICK.

CHARLOTTENBURG, April 16, 1 A.M.

The Emperor Frederick suffered from frequent coughing yesterday evening.

He was restless and remained in bed the whole of yesterday (Sunday).

4 A.M.

The Emperor Frederick is suffering from irritation of the trachea. Bronchitis is feared.

11 A.M.

The Emperor Frederick had a bad night and is feverish.

His Imperial Majesty's condition to-day is unfavourable.

SUCCESS OF GENERAL BOULANGER.

PARIS, April 15.

General Boulanger has been elected for the seat in the Department du Nord by a majority of 90,000 votes.

MR. O'BRIEN RELEASED ON BAIL.

LONDON, April 16.

Mr. O'Brien was placed before the Magistrate at Loughrea and was remanded until Thursday next, bail being accepted.

A WARRANT AGAINST MR. DILLON.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Mr. Dillon owing to a speech made by him on the 8th inst.

His residence at Dublin is watched by the police.

DEATH OF MR. MATTHEW ARNOLD.

12-55 P.M.

Mr. Matthew Arnold has died suddenly of heart disease.

THE THOMAS GREENING CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 16.

Mr. Thomas Greening, who was charged in February last with having stabbed his table servant, was discharged this day for want of evidence.

THE TRANSFER OF SIND TO THE PUNJAUB.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONFENT.)

HYDERABAD (SIND), April 16.

At a most representative meeting held this evening it was resolved against the reported transfer of Sind to the Punjaub. The *Sind Sabha* has been requested to memorialize Government against this uncalled for transfer.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, April 14.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray left here this morning.

LISBON, April 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dorunda, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

SUEZ, April 15.

The Hall Line steamer s.s. Worsley Hall left here on the 12th, s.s. Rufford Hall on the 14th, and s.s. Werneth Hall on the 15th instant, outward bound for Bombay.

TRIESTE, April 15.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co's s.s. Pandora, from Bombay (25th March), reached here this morning.

PENANG, April 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Kashgar (extra) left here for Bombay at 4 p. m., yesterday.

SINGAPORE, April 16.

The Italian steamer Stura left here for Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, April 16.

French mail steamer Irrawaddy from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, April 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 1-16d.
3 per cent. Consols for account (New)	100
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68¾
4½ per cent. do.	72¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106½
Bar Silver	42⅛d.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(April 16.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, imperfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Teheran routed interrupted beyond Emden.
The Mauritius mail closes at Mozambique on the evening of Friday the twentieth inst.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, April 15.

10 p.m.	81·7

MONDAY, April 16.

8 a.m.	80·3
10 a.m.	85·8
2 p.m.	86·4
4 p.m.	85·1

An itinerant circus has lately been performing at St. Petersburg, and the ready wit of a Russian clown connected with the establishment had been attracting large crowds every night, until a few evenings ago, the poor fellow got into serious trouble. He had been exhibiting a performing pig remarkable for its sagacity and obedience. Returning into the ring after an encore, the clown threw down a paper rouble, telling the animal to pick it up. The latter, however, disdainfully turned up its snout and ran away. "Quite right, my friends!" exclaimed his master; "if Vishnegradski cannot raise the paper rouble, how could a poor little pig like you be expected to do so?" Roars of laughter greeted this joke at the expense of the Finance Minister; but the next day the clown was called to account by the police and sentenced to three days' imprisonment.

Till lately, commanding officers took far too little interest in such matters as soldiers' meals, though there have been exceptions. The *Englishman* tells the story of one rather unfortunate exception. A general officer commanding a division, who took a really great interest in his men's dinners, but had never qualified as a *chef* (of course in his day there were no cookery classes in the army) was crossing a barrack-yard just as two soldiers were carrying a soup cauldron from the cook-room. 'Halt,' he shouted, and they halted. 'Get me a cup,' he said to one of the men who stared, but obeyed the order. The General filled the cup from the cauldron, drank off the contents, and flew into a tremendous rage. 'What is the meaning of this? It tastes like dish water!' he thundered. 'Sir,' answered the man, 'it is dish water.' Had the unlucky General waited to ask questions, he would have learned that the cauldron held, not soup, but the water in which the men's plates had been washed. In this instance zeal was not according to knowledge, but a very short course of practical cookery would have saved the gallant officer from a mistake which probably spoiled his appetite, as well as his temper for the day."

The troops who went under the command of Colonel Sir F. de Winton in the recent expedition in Africa, to chastise the Yonnies and other tribes who had been committing depredations, tell some funny stories of their doings in the bush. At one town the natives had erected a tree which they called the "devil tree," and which was worshipped by them as being able to protect them from all their enemies. It was not proof, however, against our war-rockets, and the Maxim machine-gun carried by a detachment of our blue-jackets. The first rocket frightened away half the inhabitants. Afterwards the unfortunate "devil tree" was subjected to a still worse treatment, three slabs of gun-cotton being placed round its respected trunk, and a short fuse detonated soon stretched it low. The friendly natives, who witnessed its fall were exceedingly delighted, and with loud shouts of "devil be dead!" they fell upon the fallen monarch of the forest and hacked it to pieces.

The tribes on the Kohat Frontier are much quieter now; and the possibility of coercive measures on any scale being necessary is removed for the present. A Kohat correspondent writes, "the (India) Rubbur Khels have so fallen out together that they have almost ink-erased themseleves;" which is a sad specimen of the kind of jest that frontier life produces, with much forcing:

It is announced that the Government of India has sanctioned an annuity of Rs. 36,000 to Prince Kamar Kadur, and Rs. 12,000 to pay his liabilities, recognising him at the same time as head of the family of the late King of Oudh. This arrangement cancels the separate maintenance allowance hitherto enjoyed by the wife and children of the prince. A correspondent affirms that as the son of a *motah* wife of the late King, the Prince is justly entitled to Rs. 5,000 a month, the amount which was paid by Government to the eldest son, Mirza Huzzabai Ali, who died some years ago. Prince Kamar Kadur having succeeded his brother, in ordinary course, our correspondent says that he should reasonably have succeeded to his allowance. The liabilities of the Prince are said, moreover, to amount to Rs. 40,000, and if adequate provision is not made for their liquidation, the greater portion of this sum will have to be paid out of the scanty annual stipend to be allowed him. In re-opening the question, the Government, says the correspondent, ought to consider, first his rank and status in the family; and secondly the valuable services rendered by his mother during the terrible days of the Indian Mutiny, when the Begum was instrumental in saving the lives of Misses Orr and Jackson at the imminent risk of her own. One of her coadjutors, darogah Wajid Aly, received a large sum of money, in recognition of his assistance, but the Begum refused to receive any gratuity at the time, and left the matter in the hands of Government for consideration upon a fitting occasion.

The relations of Russia with Germany will hardly be improved by the policy which the Czar's Government is now pursuing in the Baltic provinces. After this year the Lutheran clergy, of whom a number are now awaiting trial for alleged opposition to the Russification of the country, will not be allowed to conduct Divine service except in Russian, though neither they nor their congregations understand it. The reading of the Bible in German is also prohibited. This comes to much the same thing as shutting up the churches and the Bible altogether.

THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—May I, through your pages, offer a suggestion respecting the site of the Municipal Offices? Would not the angle between Esplanade Road and Cruikshank Road, opposite Elphinstone High School, be suitable—more suitable, I may say, than any other yet proposed? It is central; easy of access from both the Fort and the Native Town; within a short distance from the two Railways; less exposed to dust than some other sites; freely open to the sea breeze; and never likely to be exposed to the noise of excessive traffic.

The only objection to this proposal that I know of is that the Esplanade is set apart for public games and sports, and should never be enclosed for building purposes. And that objection, I admit, is strong. But the angle which I would cut off from the Esplanade as a site for the Municipal Offices is, I think, never used for the purposes intended. It is too confined. The really available part of the Esplanade, actually made use of, would still remain, and be as useful as ever.

April 16. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE LATE MATTHEW ARNOLD.

Mr. Matthew Arnold, whose death is announced by Reuter, was the eldest son of the late Rev. Thomas Arnold, D.D., head-master of Rugby. He was born on December 24, 1822, at Labham, near Staines, where Dr. Arnold then resided with his pupils, and was educated at Winchester, Rugby, and Balliol College, Oxford. He was elected Scholar in 1840, won the Newdigate prize for English verse (subject "Cromwell") in 1843, graduated in honours in 1844, and was elected a Fellow of Oriel College in 1845. In 1847 the late Lord Lansdowne nominated him his private secretary, and he acted in that capacity until his marriage in 1851 with the daughter of the late Mr. Justice Wightman, when he received an appointment as one of the Lay Inspectors of Schools, under the Committee of Council on Education, a post which he still holds. In 1848 the "Strayed Reveller, and other Poems," signed "A.," appeared, followed in 1853 by "Empedocles on Etna, and other Poems," subsequently acknowledged. In 1854 he published a volume of poems in his own name, consisting of new pieces and selections from the two previous volumes. This was followed by a second series, when the first two volumes were withdrawn from circulation. Mr. Arnold, who was elected Professor of Poetry at Oxford in 1857, published in 1858, "Merope," a tragedy after the antique, with a preface, in which the principles of Greek tragedy are discussed, and in 1861, three Lectures "On Translating Homer," which he had delivered before the University of Oxford, and in which he advocated the adoption of the English hexameter as the best equivalent to the Homeric rhythm. In the same year he published the records of the educational systems of France, Germany, and Holland, which he had previously submitted to the Government in the shape of a Report, having been sent, in 1859-60, as Foreign Assistant-Commissioner to the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of popular education, to obtain further information respecting the various plans of education adopted in those countries. Mr. Arnold, who has contributed, both in prose and in verse, to periodical literature, collected and published in 1865 some of his prose contributions, under the title of "Essays in Criticism." Mr. Arnold again visited the Continent in 1865 to procure for the Royal Commission on Middle-Class Education information respecting foreign schools for the middle and upper classes, and published in 1867 a volume on this subject. In the same year he published "Lectures on the Study of Celtic Literature;" in 1868, "New Poems;" in 1869, a collected edition of his poems, and "Culture and Anarchy, an Essay in Political and Social Criticism;" in 1870, "St. Paul and Protestantism, with an essay on Puritanism and the Church of England;" in 1871, "Friendship's Garland; being the Conversations, Letters, and Opinions of the late Arminius, Baron von Thunder-Ten-Tronckh;" in 1873, "Literature and Dogma; an Essay towards a better Apprehension of the Bible;" and in 1877 "Last Essays on Church and Religion." In 1867 Mr. Arnold ceased to hold the Poetry Chair at Oxford; in 1869 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Edinburgh, and in 1870 from his own University of Oxford. About the year 1876 the Order of Commander of the Crown of Italy was conferred on him by the King of Italy, in acknowledgment of his care of the young Duke of Genoa, who lived in Mr. Arnold's family while pursuing his studies in England. Mr. Arnold's collected poems were re-printed in 1877, and again in 1881. He has edited selections from Isaiah, and from Wordsworth, Byron, Johnson, and Burke. His latest work is a volume published in 1832, bearing the title of "Irish Essays and Others." On June 14, 1882, Mr. Arnold delivered at Cambridge the annual Rede Lecture, his subject being "Literature and Science."—*Men of the Time.*

THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT AND THE SIRDAR DILAR-UL-MULK.

The order suspending the Sirdar Dilar-ul-Mulk from his functions under the Nizam's Government, which we published yesterday, cannot be fully understood without some account of the circumstances under which the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company was formed, and some reference to the documents bearing upon it which appear in the Parliamentary papers and elsewhere. In the first instance a scheme was put forward for acquiring and extending the Nizam's State Railway and for developing the mining resources of the State, but the railway and mining enterprises were ultimately disconnected, and in 1882 we find Messrs. W. C. Watson and J Stewart, of London, submitting to the Nizam's Government a scheme for acquiring a monopoly of mining rights in his Highness's territory. Their proposals were favourably entertained by the late Sir Salar Jung, who in a memorandum, dated the 10th of January, 1883, said that he should have no hesitation in sanctioning a concession to Messrs. Stewart and Watson of all mines, fields, beds, and deposits of coal, clay, iron, and minerals, on their undertaking to raise a Company in London with a capital of a million sterling, and to expend at least a hundred thousand pounds in mining enterprise. Although financially it was intended to keep the railway and mining enterprises distinct, the one enterprise was necessarily dependent upon the other, as was shown in Sir Salar Jung's requirement that the Mining Company when formed should guarantee to the railway a minimum mineral traffic equivalent to one per cent. per annum on the railway capital. The project was in due course submitted to the Government of India, who gave a general but qualified approval of it, the mineral traffic clause amongst others being characterised by the Government as very vague, though the Viceroy in Council did not recommend its rejection on that account. Soon after this the great Hyderabad Minister died, so that the conduct of the next stage of the project devolved upon the Hyderabad Council of Regency who, in March, 1883, having adopted the general principle of the concession accepted by Sir Salar Jung, sent the Sirdar Dilar Jung (Abdool Huk) to England with authority to close with certain offers made by the well-known financial house of Morton, Rose and Co., and by Messrs Watson and Stewart. A considerable liberty of action was left to the Sirdar, but his proceedings were subject to close and continuous supervision by the India Office. Before beginning negotiations he had to obtain the permission of the Secretary of State, and a special committee of India Office officials was appointed "to watch his proceedings"—we are quoting from the Parliamentary papers—and give him advice during the course of the negotiations, which, it should be explained, related to the railway as well as to the mining project. The immediate results of the negotiations, however, were of an indefinite kind, and the Sirdar left England in February, 1884, without having executed a contract or given anything beyond a general verbal acceptance of the English promoters' proposals. Meantime the Railway Company had been floated, and the Sirdar on his return to Hyderabad reported that Mr. Watson had undertaken the railway business on exceedingly favourable terms, having reduced the commission originally stipulated by Messrs. Morton, Rose and Co. from 7½ to about 4 per cent. This, it is observed, he did in the hope of being remunerated by the grant of the mining concession. Sir Salar Jung, the late Minister, expressly states that he was considerably influenced by the Sirdar's representations in granting the concession to Messrs. Watson and Stewart when more favourable terms might have been secured.

The subsequent negotiations were conducted in India, Mr. C. A. Winter, a well-known Bombay Solicitor, representing Messrs. Watson and Stewart. The negotiations turned in the first instance principally upon the way in which the capital of the Company should be raised, and upon the amount to be raised. The Sirdar, as he states in para. 99 of the memorandum which forms the subject of the interrogatories contained in the Government order published yesterday, was strongly of opinion that the subscribed capital should be fixed at £500,000. This, he represented, would secure the soundness of the undertaking, and would prevent the concessionaires from making the project a purely speculative one and reaping an unduly large profit. Mr Winter, however, suggested that the first issue of shares should be for £100,000, of which £25,000 should be paid at once. The Hyderabad Minister, in the first instance, consented only to a reduction to £250,000, still insisting, however, that £100,000 should be paid up on the formation of the Company. The question of prospecting fees also entered largely into the negotiations. It seems that the late Sir Salar had demanded that the mining syndicate should pay £25,000 annually for the exclusive right of prospecting. But Sirdar Dilar Jung had, at Mr. Watson's urgent request, consented to the fee being reduced to a lakh of rupees. It may here be pointed out that on this matter being brought to the notice of the Government of India the prospecting fee of a lakh was held to be far too heavy, the Supreme Government pointing out that the mining resources of Hyderabad were limited, and that too severe conditions would prevent the success of the undertaking. The fee was ultimately reduced to Rs. 50,000. Another important question that came under discussion was as to whether the Company should be empowered to sub-let their mining rights. The promoters had asked for this right. But the Hyderabad Government were opposed to granting it, and in the draft agreement they reserved to themselves the right to refuse working leases to any one but the Company. Mr. Winter asked for some relaxation of this provision, and he suggested as a *modus vivendi* that while the sanction of Government for sub-letting should still be required, Government should agree not to withold its sanction unless the proposed assignee were not considered sufficiently solvent, and that in case of difference of opinion on this head, the question be referred to arbitration. As to the provision that the Company should provide mineral traffic to the railway to the extent of £45,000 per annum, Mr. Winter asked the Government to revert to the terms of the original proposal on that head, which were to supply the amount of traffic named, "provided the development and working of the mines produces sufficient for that purpose." The Minister, however, was reluctant to depart from the terms of the draft agreement which, as he said, had been prepared in England by a committee of legal advisers of the Nizam's Government and mining engineers and with the sanction of the Secretary of State.

The draft agreement meantime was submitted to the Government of India, and on April 11th, 1885, it was returned with certain suggested modifications. It is important to notice that in their covering letter the Government informed the Resident that the negotiations should have been made through him instead of directly between the Minister and Mr. Winter, and Mr. Cordery was asked to take an early opportunity of explaining to the Nizam "that direct negotiations of this nature conflict both with the true interest of his Highness's State and with the policy of the British Government, and that they must not be undertaken in future." On the whole, however, the Government of India approved of the scheme. One of the modifications which they suggested was intended to give more prominence to the immediate working of the Singareni Coal Fields, which would not only supply the railways of Southern India, but would provide traffic for the new railways in the State. They proposed also that the date for the formation of the Company should be the 1st of January, 1886, instead of the first of January, 1889, as in the draft agreement. The first issue of shares, as has been already stated, was proposed by the Hyderabad Minister to be fixed at £250,000. The Government of India suggested that the first issue should be limited to £100,000, and the paid-up capital to £25,000 instead of £100,000 as in the draft. The nominal capital would still be left at a million pounds. Other modifications were suggested, but as they have no direct bearing upon the controversy between the Sirdar and his Government, there is no need to refer to them here. Some of the suggestions were accepted by Sir Salar Jung; others were not. Instead of limiting the first issue of shares to £250,000 Sir Salar Jung proposed that the first issue should be £150,000 with £75,000 paid-up, and in regard to the date for the formation of the Company, the Minister suggested that this should be "any date within six months after the capital for the construction of the line is practically assured."

It will be observed that the first question which the Nizam's Government put to the Sirdar Dilar-ul-Mulk is, why the concession contains no stipulation that the concessionaires should limit the issue of shares of the intended Company to a first issue, as arranged in writing by the Nizam's Government and by the Government of India? As a matter of fact the concession, which is made in an indenture, dated the 7th of January, 1886, between Sir Salar Jung and Messrs. Watson and Stewart, imposes no such limitation upon the first issue of shares as had been agreed upon by the two Governments. The first clause of the indenture authorises the concessionaires to form in London a company with a capital of not less than one million pounds, with powers to increase the capital by an issue of debentures or otherwise, if necessary, "and having for or among its objects the acquisition of the rights and liabilities of the concessionaires." The concessionaires were, by the second clause, empowered to transfer their concession to the Company on £150,000 of its share capital *at the least* being subscribed for, and £75,000 being actually paid up. Here, then, is the subject-matter of the first amongst the formidable list of interrogatories administered to the Sirdar by his Government. The Sirdar is further asked in this same list if he saw Mr. Fitzgerald, the First Assistant Resident, with the draft concession as desired, and if he pointed out the necessity of introducing into the draft a stipulation with reference to the first issue of shares. We have yet to learn what answer the Sirdar may have to give to this question. But its place in the history may easily be indicated. Shortly after the Minister's letter accepting some and rejecting others of the Supreme Government's modifications in the draft, Mr. Cordery left for Simla, and his place at the Residency was filled by the First Assistant Resident, Mr. Fitzgerald. The Resident's *locum tenens*, in order that the matter might be brought to a definite conclusion, wrote to the Minister, asking him to permit the Sirdar Dilar-ul-Mulk to call upon him so as to go over the agreement clause by clause, and compare it with the draft as amended by the Government of India. The inference from question 2 is that the invitation was not accepted.

The remaining eight questions relate exclusively to the raising and disposal of the £850,000 share capital above and beyond the £150,000 to which the Government of India and the Government of the Nizam had expressly agreed that the first issue should be limited. These questions carry the plain implication that, with the Sirdar's consent, eighty-five thousand shares fully paid up, of the nominal value of £10 each, had been handed over to the concessionaires in payment for their concession; that he kept this fact from the knowledge of his Government, and that he wrongly advised them to invest £150,000 of the money of the State in the shares of the Company. The Sirdar has already given to his Government some explanation of the circumstances attending each transaction. He has reminded them that in order to give solidity to the undertaking he fought hard for a subscribed capital of half a million, and that against his strong advice the maximum had been reduced to £150,000. The Government, it will have been seen, do not accept this as an answer. In paragraph 99 of the Railway Budget for 1297 Fasli the Sirdar undertakes to mention the circumstances which made it possible for the concessionaires to take to themselves £850,000 out of a million. But, apparently, the explanation is deemed insufficient. It comes briefly to this, that the fixing of the fully paid shares at £850,000 was the result of limiting the subscribed capital to £150,000, and that in consequence of this the value of each £10 share practically amounted to only £1-10s., that is to say, £150,000 divided by 100,000, the total number of shares. Had the amount of subscribed capital been fixed at £500,000 the concessionaires would have been deprived of the opportunity of profiting in the way they did.

As to the large investment in the Company's shares that the Government made last year, the Sirdar's memorandum explains that it was deemed of importance that a sufficient number of shares should be acquired to give the Government, as in the case of the railway, a predominant interest in the concern, with a certain amount of control over the operations of the Mining Company. On the face of the fourth question in the Government order it would seem that the raising of the £850,000 in paid up shares and their transfer to the concessionaires were transactions hidden from the knowledge of Government. Whatever there may have been in the proceedings a very clear record of the bargain between the Company and the concessionaires is given in an easily accessible register. There is a well-known handbook, "Burdett's Official Intelligence," which is published under the sanction of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, and which may best be described as a semi-official record of companies. Under the heading Hyderabad Deccan Company there appears the following entry, "this Company has acquired the concession granted on the 7th January 1886 by the Government of H. H. the Nizam (with the consent and approbation of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State for India) to Messrs. W. C. Watson and John Stewart of the mining rights for ninety-nine years throughout the territories of the State of Hyderabad. The 85,000 fully paid shares (numbers 15,001 to 100,000) represent the price at which the concessionaires transferred the concession to the Company. The 15,000 shares with £5 paid (Nos. 1 to 15,000) were subscribed for by the concessionaires. All the 100,000 shares have an equal right to participate in the profits of the undertaking." This handbook was issued at the beginning of 1887, and in May, 1887, a proposal to purchase a large quantity of shares was made to the Nizam's Government. The proposal was favourably entertained, not only in the expectation that the purchase would be profitable, but that it would be an advantage to the Government to possess such a control over the operations of the Company, as a large holding of shares in the concern would give it. The Resident was consulted about the matter; it was referred to the Government of India and by them referred to the Secretary of State. Simla approved of it and so did the India Office. Thereupon the following order was passed by his Highness:—"His Highness is pleased to accord his warm approval of the investment and directs that it be carried out. The Resident's consent has also been obtained. His Highness orders 10,000 shares to be purchased at the most favourable rates up to £12 per share. The money is to be paid out of the special and general accounts of the railway at the National Provincial Bank." The Sirdar was at this time in England, having gone there in the middle of May, partly to represent his Highness during the Jubilee festivities, and partly to confer with the Railway Board on certain matters in discussion between the Board and the Hyderabad Government. He lost no time in carrying out the Nizam's order. On the 2nd of June he wrote to Mr. Watson asking him to buy 10,000 ten pound shares in the Company for the Hyderabad Government at £12 each. Mr. Watson in reply pointed out that to purchase these shares at the price named would be a most difficult and almost an impossible operation, and would require the greatest skill and circumspection. In the end the Nizam's order was carried out, though with important variations. Instead of purchasing 10,000 shares at a maximum of £12 per share, Mr. Watson purchased 8,750 fully paid shares and 3,750 on which only £5 had been paid. As question No. 6 refers to the difficulty which the Sirdar had in purchasing the shares, it may be well to quote the telegram in which he announced to Colonel Marshall the completion of the transaction. "Alexandra Hotel, London, 3rd June, 1887, to Colonel C. H. Marshall, Private Secretary to his Highness the Nizam. Deccans firmly held by public, therefore, with greatest difficulty succeeded purchasing 8,750 fully paid shares at twelve; 3,750 half paid *pro rata* at seven, thus by chance securing 2,500 shares more at cost 11,250, and contingent liabilities 48,750 in excess, sanctioned amount 120,000. Market closes twelve three-quarters. Government shares now worth nine thousand more than paid, Sirdar Dilar-ul-Mulk." This telegram and Mr. Watson's previous letter to the Sirdar are the subjects of considerable scepticism on the part of the Nizam's Government. They want to know, in the first instance, why Mr. Watson was employed at all, as he was not only a director of the Company but a concessionaire, and might be presumed to have a large portion of the 85,000 shares which the Company had handed over to the concessionaires. They ask where was the need for the skill and circumspection which, Mr. Watson informed the Sirdar, was so eminently necessary for the advantageous purchase of shares, and they want to know what foundation the Sirdar had for saying in his telegram that the shares were firmly held "by the public." They follow up the latter question by asking to whom the thousand fully paid up shares, bought through Messrs. Borthwick, Mark and Co., belonged, a question which for anything that appears on the surface might have been put in reference to purchases made through all or any other of the eight or ten firms of stock brokers who were honoured with Mr. Watson's commands. Have the Hyderabad authorities any shrewder suspicion in regard to the original ownership of these particular shares than of the others? Here, however, we may leave the matter for the present. Enough has been said to render the Government order intelligible to those who have not had access to the documents within the cognizance of Parliament and the India Office.

MILITARY NEWS.

A very suggestive and important lecture was given at Aldershot recently by Colonel Onslow, on the physique of the British soldier. Colonel Onslow is well known as the head of the military gymnasia throughout the service, and has perhaps a more intimate acquaintance than most officers with strength and capabilities of the men. He argued that military service and training greatly developed physique, but he was satisfied that the present rations were insufficient. This is a vital point in an army, where the stomach is so important a factor of efficiency, and should have the attention of the authorities. Fighting-men ought surely to have enough to eat.

The selection of Colonel A. H. W. Williams for the Woolwich command, though it has occasioned an outburst of indignation among a few disappointed ones, says the *World*, has been received with satisfaction among the officers of the Royal Regiment generally. Woolwich is the head-quarters of a—one might indeed say *the*—most important arm of the service, and it is desirable that the command should be exercised by a general officer who has kept himself well in touch with the times. This Colonel Williams has unquestionably done, and though he jumps over the heads of several seniors, and has the exceptional good luck to find himself appointed to a Major-General's command whilst yet but a Colonel in the Army, his professional reputation fully justifies the choice that has been made. It is a little hard on the "Indian wallahs," perhaps, that they should be out in the cold, but it has to be remembered that there are many big prizes within their reach in India.

Certain high officials at the War Office have been pointing out lately the undesirability of recruiting the staff of clerks in Pall Mall from the ranks of retired officers, who might, it is said, be inclined to talk unguardedly at their clubs. How comes it, asks a contemporary, that regiments almost invariably become aware of any impending change of station from the brewers who seek their custom at their new quarters? Quite recently a distinguished regiment had appeared in the Quartermaster-General's notices as under orders for Ireland, and it fully expected that the order would be carried out. But the brewers evidently knew more about the arrangements of the Quartermaster-General's office than the Quartermaster-General himself, for they persistently declared that the regiment would not go to Ireland, and that its destination was elsewhere, a statement which was naturally discredited. The brewers, however, turned out in the end to be right, for the first order was countermanded and the regiment proceeds to the station they named.

The Armourer Sergeant of the 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment has constructed an ingenious elevating foresight for use on the Martini-Henry Rifle, which will be found in practice to entirely supersede the use of the Morris tube and ammunition, and will prove of especial advantage when Corps are located at long distances from a rifle range. This sight has two springs by which it is kept in position on the block of the Martini-Henry foresight. When the rifle is fired with the service charge, it enables the firer to elevate his backsight to all distances between 100 and 1,000 yards, and use it with accurate results in a one hundred or two hundred yards' range. The usefulness of the new sight has been demonstrated on actual trial at the Ballygunge rifle ranges in the presence of Lieutenant-Colonel McKinnon, Commanding the Leinster Battalion, who was so thoroughly satisfied with its usefulness that he is submitting it to Army Head-quarters in view to its general adoption.

MUSKETRY IN THE NATIVE ARMY.

Return showing the progress made by the Native Army in carrying out the annual course of Musketry up to 29th February 1888:—

Succession Number.	Corps.	Number Exercised.	Figure of Merit.	Marksmen.	Best Shooting Troop or Company		Remarks
	Cavalry.						
1	2nd Lancers	532	97 04	177	C.	110·86	
2	3rd Queen's Own	552	88·76	96	E.	97·68	
3	4th Cavalry	295	74·75	16	H.	80·44	
4	Aden Troop	55	72·33	1		..	
5	7th Cavalry	407	68·80	18	G.	75·01	
6	5th Cavalry	280	64·88	4	C.	70·36	
7	6th Cavalry	...	...	..		—	No Return.
	Average	...	77·75				
	Sappers and Miners.	429	63·29	13	A.	72·08	Cavalry Course.
	Infantry.						
1	13th	762	131·47	117	D.	137·02	The 1st Lancers, 5th, 23rd, 25th and 27th Regiments serving in Burma are not accounted for. The 7th and 14th Regiments are not exercised.
2	29th	617	124·27	77	B.	130·83	
3	4th	681	123·93	66	H.	130·41	
4	8th	672	120·09	53	H.	124·60	
5	21st	607	119·02	46	A.	123·86	
6	3rd	687	118·82	62	G.	134·93	
7	17th	551	118·07	23	F.	121·63	
8	9th	659	116·05	45	A.	127·47	
9	26th	704	114·86	40	E.	121·78	
10	19th	320	113·71	13	A.	120·62	
11	12th	698	113·34	25	F.	123·18	
12	7th	463	113·12	29	H.	123 34	
13	28th	676	112·99	23	H.	122·26	
14	24th	491	111·53	11	H.	117·50	
15	22nd	687	109·23	19	D.	115·03	
16	20th	702	107·88	13	D.	118·39	
17	16th	696	107·16	10	H.	113·70	
18	1st	714	105·58	13	G.	116·37	
19	10th	606	103·44	11	F.	110·27	
	Average		114·97				

The best shooting Company is letter D. 13th Bombay Infantry with 137·02 points, commanded by Sub-Major Mhendoo Khan.

The best individual shot is Hav. Shaik Curreem, 9th Bombay Infantry, with 193 points.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Seeing a very attractive programme in Saturday's *Gazette*, to be played by the band of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, I anticipated spending a pleasant evening at the Gardens. On arriving there, I found the music had begun half an hour before advertised time. Now don't you think it too dreadful, Mr. Editor, to have to drive out at such an early hour and under a broiling sun? I am sure the Commandant, Major Luard, who is always ready to oblige, will see the justice of my complaint.

Now that the band has made such marked progress under the new director, its entertainments will always be looked forward to with pleasure by the musically inclined public. As the evenings are now lengthening and the weather getting warmer, a quarter to six would be more suitable hour to commence than five.

PYSCHE.

"ROUGH ON CATARRH."

Corrects offensive odours at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases; also unequalled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath.

"ROUGH ON PAINFUL AILMENTS."

Why suffer? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on Hæmorrhoids." Sure cure for any form of hæmorroids.

ONE DAY'S SPORT IN INDIA.

In the April number of the *Nineteenth Century*, Mr. J. D. Rees, Private Secretary to the Governor of Madras, describes at some length his experiences of a day's shikaring on the grassy slopes of the Nilgiris, at an elevation of eight thousand feet. He exposes the fallacy of the general belief that only in the hottest weather, in the hottest places in India, can you see a tiger and have a fair chance of making a bag; and he points out that tigers are frequently to be met on the Nilgiri hills, where the mean temperature in the cold weather is only 60 degrees. Mr. Rees gives an interesting description of his ascents and descents in pursuit of game. He writes:—

All these descents and ascents had taken much time, and there was hardly enough daylight left for a walk of six very bad miles back to the bungalow when, at half-past five, we turned our faces homewards, leaving on the left a forest which clothed the whole of one precipitous side of the valley, and in the centre of which was situated an ideal waterfall which tumbled in and out of the trees and splashed and frothed and roared in the sunlight till it joined the hidden stream below. As we tramped along the opposite hill-side, we put up a pheasant, but met no other living thing except some brother sportsmen, owls and hawks, like ourselves in search of prey, and probably more successful. It is quite dark at seven in these lonely valleys, and it was half-past six when we were climbing the last ascent preparatory to dropping down a few hundred almost perpendicular feet to the bungalow. The sun was sinking, and could not penetrate the cloud which enveloped the top of the hill. We walked along quietly, with those mixed feelings which a day induces when game is seen but not bagged, and the hxcitement of stalking is uncrowned with the glory of a kill. I say mixed feelings, for I suppose that in shooting, as in love-making, it is better to have seen and lost than never to have seen at all. I thought regretfully of the biggest stag that ever was seen, and reproachfully of the impatient tiger, who, doubtless disgusted by doubts as to his identity, declined to wait till a view within rifle-shot should settle the point. A stray sambur might at any minute be seen grazing; so I had my rifle, a ·450 express loaded, and a few spare cartridges in my pocket; and my shikari behind me had a couple of ball cartridges in his muzzle-loader, which had been put there for the benefit of the above-mentioned tiger. I was the first to top the brow of the hill, from which grass land slopes with a gentle descent to a burn fringed with rhododendrons, beyond which was a tiny lawn flanked by a thick shola.

The cloud still lingered on the top of the hill; there was no trace of the departing sun, and the burn, the rhododendrons, the lawn, and the shola were invisible. You could only see about gunshot distance, and the foreground was occupied by—tigers. The sight that met my eyes as I topped the crest of the hill was this: three full-grown tigers in a cloud—you could see nothing else.

The cloud, which deprived them of a background, added to their apparent size, and on this occasion there was nothing of the owl about them. On reflection I think the first impression produced by tigers met in this way is that it is very fortunate to have met them, and that *it might* be as well to leave them alone. However, there was only one thing to be done, whatever one might think; and the instant I saw them I took aim and fired at the one which presented a broadside, and a discharge behind me showed that the occasion was not one for etiquette, and that my Shikari had followed suit with one barrel. The smoke hung like a thick cloud in front of us; the spring of the pin of my rifle was broken, and in loading I could not close the breech before pushing it back with my finger. Looking up, I saw one of the tigers had moved upwards in one direction. He was not charging; the impression he produced on my mind was that of a person annoyed at an interruption and not certain whence it had proceeded. Of course it was only a glimpse. As I closed the breech of my rifle the shikari from behind fired at the approaching tiger and turned him. At the same moment the cloud lifted, the smoke of rifle and gun cleared away, the burn, the rhododendrons, the little lawn and the shola, all was clear as day, as was the form of one tigress, now across the brook, whose yellow coat streaked with black showed up plainly through the trees as she painfully dragged behind her two broken legs towards a point where the burn took off from the bottom of the shola. Before she reached that tree she had received four more express bullets, fired from close quarters, and underneath the tree she lay down and, after a few groans, died. The tigers, with the mist, had disappeared, but one of them was found dead of his wounds a week later hardly a hundred yards from where we met him.

I measured the dead one with my scarf. She was a scarf and half long from the tip of her nose to the tip of her tail, that is to say seven and a half feet, not by any means a big tiger; but then to have met her in that way just at the end of a blank day, to find oneself in a cloud with three tigers and to kill even one, was immensely, unspeakably satisfactory. So thought the two natives, who, like myself, had never dreamt of getting a tiger, and I think had never seen one before. When the big cat was well dead they boxed her ears, bowed to her, and talked to her with endearing and ironical expressions. We were bound to skin her at once, for the jackals would have eaten her before morning. One of the hind legs was completely shattered by the first express bullet, and inside her were lots of little bits of the express bullets.

They cut out her liver, they judged her by to reason of its five lobes to be a tigress of five years; they cut some fat from her belly to eat which gives courage. As they skinned her one would say to the other, 'I hope she won't run away,' 'How are you, younger sister? You won't kill any more cattle.' At last we got her head and skin tied up in a coat and cloth and belt, and carried them home. And here ends this brief account of one day's sport in India.

I should like to violate the unities and include in this day a stag—not, alas! the biggest that ever was seen—killed on the morrow. I should like to tell how in search of ibex, I met him in the open, shot him in the neck, and tracked him down the long shola by his blood and found him at last prostrate by the burn-side. These and other pleasures may those expect who shoot upon these lovely mountains. Health, scenery, and *some* sport they may count upon, but few can hope as I did in one day to meet one tiger in the open and to chance upon three others in a cloud.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Apl. 18.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 20.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.
" 25.—Karachi Spring Meeting.
" 28.—Karachi Spring Meeting.
May 9.—Quetta Spring Meeting.
" 7.—Departure of the Parsee Cricket Club for England.
" 10.—Viceroy arrives at Simla.
" 12.—Quetta Spring Meeting.
" 24.—The Queen-Empress' Birthday.
Sept. 20.—Poona Races.
" 22.—Poona Races.
" 25.—Poona Races.
" 27.—Poona Races.
" 29.—Poona Races.

The journal called *Industries* writes:—For some years past the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company have had a contract with the Government for a weekly service between Venice and Brindisi, and for this they received a subsidy of £20,000 per annum. This contract had already been twice renewed, and was again about to be renewed when the Peninsular and Oriental Company made representations to the Government that, owing to the competition of the North German Lloyd they did not care to continue the service to Venice unless the subsidy were raised to £50,000 per annum for a weekly, or £34,000 for a fortnightly service. The Italian General Navigation Company took advantage of this hitch in the negotiations by offering to run a weekly service between Venice and Brindisi for £40,000, and a fortnightly service for £20,000 per annum. A commission of nine members was appointed by the Government to investigate the respective offers of the rival companies, and seven have decided in favour of the Italian Company, while two recommended the contract to be given to the Peninsular and Oriental Company. It is therefore probable that the Government will accept the offer of the Italian General Navigation Company.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Dago, 1,237 tons, Captain E. E. Corner, arrived in port yesterday morning from London (March 14), laden with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. steamer Byculla, 1,079 tons, Captain S. Warrington, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Chittagong, laden with a cargo of rice and two deck passengers.

THE s. s. Endeavour, 1,640 tons, Captain S. F. North, from Shields, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, laden with a cargo of 1,570 tons coals. She is consigned to the Captain.

THE s s Damascus, 2,394 tons, Captain A Douglas, arrived in port on Sunday afternoon, laden with 2,793 tons coals from Sydney, N S W (March 24.) Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co are her Agents in Bombay.

THE British steamer Darwin, 1,650 tons, Captain B Williams, from Cardiff, laden with a cargo of 3,202 tons coals for the B B and C I Ry, arrived in Bombay on Sunday last. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Beyts, Craig and Co.

THE British ship Dundee, 1,998 tons, Captain J Whitton, from Tyne, which Port she left on the 30th November, arrived in harbour on Sunday last, laden with a cargo of 2,952 tons coals. She is consigned to her Captain.

THE s s Inchborna, 1,987 tons, Captain W Eno, arrived in Bombay the day before yesterday, laden with a cargo of 2,906 tons coals for the G I P R Co, from Cardiff, which she left on the 11th ultimo. She is consigned to her captain.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—APRIL 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Sutlej	2143	Worcester	A	P. & O. Co.
„ Mandalay ..	1243	J. S. Corgie	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ C. Graham..	1911	C. Alexanderson	C	F. Muir & Co.
„ Belgravia ...	3274	G. C. Boothby...	D	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Dora..........	1538	Mills.............	E	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Lepanto	1500	W. S. Morgan..	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Besagno	1499	A. Dagnino	H	J. F. Bozzoni.
„ Waverly ..	2022	Calvert	K	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Aston Hall..	2333	J. A. Hill	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Vulcan	1441	W. Skinner	N	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Cy. of Dublin	2150	R. MacNeil	O	C. Forbes & Co.
„ Recta	1912	Grate	P	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Aspatria ..	1920	G. Veale.........	Q	C. Eduljee.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
„ Lancaster ..	1117	J. T. Leggett ..	..	F. Muir & Co.
„ Foyle	1584	H. Gasson	..	R. Bomonji.
„ Kt. of St. John ...	2296	Bevis	..	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Glenmorven	1826	Wright	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Angerton ..	1823	Morris..........	..	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Dunbar	1172	R. Weighell	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Etna	1478	Pope	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ P. Henderick	2041	Collin	..	Visram Ebram.
„ Inchulwa ..	1453	G. Hough	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Akaba.........	2472	J. C. Main	..	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Khilva......	1452	E. Crew	..	P. & O. Co.
„ Bangalore...	1309	Fairweather.....	..	Hajee Cassum.
„ Boskina Bay	1500	W. Legg	..	B. Craig & Co.
„ Chandiboye	1443	G. H. Elridge ..	..	Captain.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From.
16	Dago (s)	Corner	London, March 14.
	Endeavour (s)	North	Shields, March 6.
	Byculla (s).........	Warrington.	Chittagong, Mar. 31
	Boileau (s).........	Crosby.......	Suakin, April 5.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
16	Sirsa (s)	Windeband.	Karachi.
	Assyria (s)..........	Kendall	Karachi & the Gulf Ports.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Ship Colony, for Amsterdam.
Steamer Canara, for Calcutta and Coast Ports.
„ Kilwa, for Karachi and the Persian Gulf.
„ Hindoo, for the Coast ports.
„ Darwin, for Trieste and Venice.
„ Ganges, for Brindisi and London.

MADRAS.

April. ARRIVALS.
11 Patna s .... Calcutta.
Eastern Prince s.. .... Negapatam.
12 Africa s .... Bombay.
13 Canning s .... Rangoon.
Sirdhana s.......... .... Rangoon.
Goorkha s .... Calcutta.

April. DEPARTURES.
10 Jeanie s .... London.
11 Goalpara s .... Rangoon.
Patna s .... Bombay.
Clan Lamont s .. .. Coast.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 14.

Nicholson, Lt-Col, Bengal, A A G, on privilege leave, from England.
Crozier, 2nd Lieut, Bengal, R A, on 1st appointment, from England.
Davidson, 2nd Lieut, Madras, R A, on 1st appointment, from England.
Bray, 2nd Lieut, Bombay, R A, to join, from England.
Roberts, Brigade-Surgeon, Madras, I. M D, off leave, from England.
Morris, 2nd Lieut, Bombay, R A, to join, from England.
Eldmann, 2nd Lieut, Bombay, R A, on 1st appointment, from England.

APRIL 15.

Jervis, Surgeon, 7th Bombay Infantry, on leave, from Mhow.
Cox, Captain Madras, Somerset L I, on promotion, from Belgaum.
Lombarde, 2nd Lieut, Bombay, R A, on 1st appointment, from England.
Inglis, Captain, Madras, R A, on furlough, from Madras.

April 16.

Barr, Captain, 3rd Bengal Infantry, on leave, from Saugar.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 12.

Sillery, Lieut, 12th Madras Infantry, on leave, to Poona

APRIL 14.

Slater, Captain, Bombay, R A, on leave, to Mahableshwar.
East, Brigr-Genl, Bengal, from leave, to Jubbulpore.

APRIL 15.

Roberts, Brigade Surgeon, Madras, I M S, off leave, to Madras.

APRIL 16.

Fordyce, Lieut, 21st Bombay Infantry, on leave, to Neemuch.
Nicholson, Lieut-Col, Bengal, A A G, on duty, to Simla.
Davidson, 2nd Lieut, Madras, R A, to join, to Secunderabad.
Lombarde, 2nd-Lieut, Bombay, RA, to join, to Kirkee.
Crozier, 2nd Lieut, Bengal, R A, to join, to Fyzabad.
Eldmann, 2nd-Lieut, Bombay, R A, to join, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 16th April, 1888.

1. THE inspection of Arms by the Civil Chief Master Armourer having been fixed for the 27th inst., all rifles must be returned to Head-quarters before that date.

2. Vol. Solomon Simpson (2) "F" Co. is granted one month's leave of absence, commencing from 21st inst.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified :—

3. Carbines in possession of members are to be returned to Head-quarters with the least possible delay.

By order,
(Signed) G. de SAONE, Lieut. & Adjutant,
Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 17.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For judgment. on motion.

383-86—Little, S F and N—Ahmed bin Shaik Essa Khuliffa and others vs Shaik Essa bin Khuliffa and others—Payne, G and S and Macfarlane E and H.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

16-87—Pestonji and R—Mulji Geega and others vs Pootlibai and another—Mulji, B B.

17-87—Payne, G and S—Devibai, widow vs Jara Hegady Narron—Little, S F and N.

To vary Commissioner's report.

9-80—Chalk, W and S—Madhowrao Dinanath vs Anundrao Dinanath—Little, S F and N.

For further directions on Commissioner's report.

562-80—Little, S F and N—Cursondas Nathu and others vs C A Turner and others—Ralk and D and M B B.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

23986—Craigie, L and O—Kessowji Damodher Jairam vs. Khimji Jairam—Little, S. F and N—For argument of the preliminary issue.

29-529,774 of 87—Jefferson, B and D—Currumchund Premchund vs The M M Mody & Co—Pestonji and R—(S C C suit).

451-87—Janardhun G—Vinayek Jankidas vs Anundrao Babaji and others—Mirza, H K, J C Cama, and in person.

397-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Khimji Dayal and others vs A Toussaint and another—Little, S F and F.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

For dismissal.

13-88—T A Bland—Dinbai vs Sir Frank H Souter—F A Little—Settled.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

61-88—Hore, C and B—Khnayalal Dogha vs Rekhchund Ramatlal and others—In person—Part heard.

396-85—Nanu and H—The Ripon Manfg Co vs Caderbhoy Currimbhoy.

127-87—Little, S F and N—The Trustees of the Port of Bombay vs Tricumjee Wellji—Nanu and H.

98-88—Chalk, W and S—Perozbai vs Bapooji Hariaba Kawday and another

To speak to the minutes of an order.

522-87—Ardesir, H and D—Punalal Punumchund vs Marcks and Co—Hore, C and B.

Long Causes.

78-88—Payne, G and S—Asla Nanji and another vs Rukhmabai and another—R Skipsey—Part heard (S C.)

461-84—Shamrao P—KhetseyMansing vs. Bhanji Gopalji—Balk, and D.

499-87—In person—a pauper—Hormusji Sorabji Sassoori *alias* Shroff vs Jamsetji Edulji *alias* Jamsetji Burjorji—In person.

MADRAS.

MUNICIPAL MORTUARY REGISTER.—From the 21st ultimo to the 6th instant, 1 European, 7 East Indians, 18 Native Christians, 229 Hindus, and 53 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 308 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 271. The deaths are thus classified, viz., 1 from small-pox, 2 from measles, 59 from fever, 35 from dysentery, 13 from diarrhœa, 15 from cholera, and 183 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 40·1 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 35·4 per 1,000 per annum.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE.

"ATLAS" writes in the world :—Despite the pessimistic views of the Berlin correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette*, who does not disguise his hatred of Sir Morell Mackenzie, and despite, too, all the querulous utterances of the *Times* representative, who, from the first announcement of the Emperor's illness, has done all in his power, by hint and suggestions, and "I could and if I would" communications, to damage the prestige of the English specialist, I have the highest authority for believing that the German Emperor's life is in no immediate danger. That there is any probability of that life being prolonged to the Psalmist's span. I do not think; but the *cancans* now current in London society, that the end is to be looked for within a few weeks, if not a few days, are idle and worthless. Unless some accident occurs—that is to say, some complication of the nature of an accident such as an extension of the disease to the gullet, or ulceration of a large blood-vessel with consequent hæmorrhage—or unless bronchitis or inflammation of the lungs come on, there is nothing to cause immediate alarm.

From what I hear, Sir Morell Mackenzie is not to be particularly envied just now. It is true that the insulting, and even threatening, anonymous letters, with which he was first deluged after his arrival at Charlottenburg, have ceased, and that many German doctors, and among them some of the first practitioners in Berlin, have addressed him in terms of admiration and gratitude ; but Sir Morell's present life is one of intense anxiety and intolerable dulness. He would like to run home for a short holiday, but the Emperor requires to see him several times a day. There has been scarcely any cessation of snow since the Imperial party arrived at Charlottenburg ; and the rooms occupied by Sir Morell have their only outlook into a narrow paved courtyard. The eminent specialist is going through a course of Thackeray and Dickens and the Empress provides him with the current reviews and magazines. Sir Morellt has also commenced to write a special article, for which he has been asked by the proprietors of the *North American Review*, and in this brain-labour he strives to pass his time.

I am glad to see that there is at least one paper in the Fatherland which has the grace to be ashamed of the vile slanders and rancorous spite with which the bulk of the German press still pursues Sir Morell Mackenzie. The *Neue Stettiner Zeitung*, in a recent issue, after condemning in the strongest terms the "abominable" attacks of which he has been, and is, the object, bluntly sets the whole thing down to wounded national vanity. That a mere *Englander* should have so easily and so effectually wiped the bespectacled eyes of the native pundits was too much for "high-well-born" persons of every degree. The Stettin print goes on unkindly to point out that, in surgical science at any rate, this conceit is particularly absurd, seeing that it is to an Englishman (Sir Joseph Lister) that modern surgery may be said to owe its existence.

The letter from Sir Morell Mackenzie to a physician at Stettin, which was published a few days ago, was in reply to an inquiry whether it was true, as reported throughout Germany, that whilst tracheotomy was being performed on the Crown Prince, he had stood looking out of the window and drumming on the glass with his fingers ; and that afterwards, when all the other doctors were congratulating Dr. Bramann, he had said, in a supercilious way, that the operation was of no more importance than the cutting of a corn ! It seems incredible that such idiotic drivel should have belief among people with any claim to even ordinary intelligence.

BISMARCK'S MILITARY JUBILEE.

MONDAY, March 26, was the fiftieth anniversary of the day when Prince Bismarck first put on military uniform. Owing to existing circumstances the festival was not observed in any marked public manner ; but the Chancellor entertained in a quiet way at dinner Count von Moltke, the War Minister, General Bronsart von Schellendorff, General von Albedyll, and a few other distinguished officers. The regiment to which he is attached *a la suite*—the Seventh or Magdeburg Cuirassiers—drank his health in champagne, and sent him a congratulatory telegram, to which the Prince immediately returned a graceful reply. Prince Bismarck, although he has nominally belonged to the army for fifty years and is honorary colonel of the Magdeburg Regiment of Landwehr, *a la suite* of the Magdeburg Cuirassiers, and a general of cavalry to boot, has never seen active service except in his civil capacity as chief adviser at his late master's side.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 15th April, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·755
Temperature of the Air	83·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·5
Dew Point	76·7
Relative humidity of Air	·807
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)..	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	89·6
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	79·3
General Directions of Wind.*..NW, ENE, SW, W, WNW, S, WSW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	206

* From midnight to midnight.

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

THE *Times* gives the following sketch of the life of the late Sultan of Zanzibar :—

During the life of Seyyid Sa'id, father of the late Sultan, Zanzibar and Muscat were united under one rule. On his death in 1856, the fourth of his 15 sons, Majid, took possession of Zanzibar, and there was much contention and fighting among the brothers as to the succession to the two dominions. At last the British Government intervened, and in 1861 confirmed Seyyid Turky as Sultan of Muscat, with a subsidy of £8,000 a year, while Majid was confirmed in the Sultanate of Zanzibar and its coast dependencies. Majid died in October, 1870, and was succeeded by his next youngest brother, the late Sultan, or Seyyid Bargash bin Said, who was then 33 years of age. Dr. (now Sir John) Kirk was at the time Acting Consul at Zanzibar, and as British Agent and Consul-General he retained the post until 1886. During all the time Sir John really acted as Bargash's guide, philosopher, and friend, for his influence over the Sultan was very great, and was never ill-used. He certainly did much to make British influence all powerful at Zanzibar, and there can be no doubt that the late Sultan was perfectly loyal to this country until it suited our policy to retire in favour of Germany. One of the most important events that marked our connexion with Zanzibar has no doubt been the treaty concluded with the late Sultan in 1873 for the suppression of the slave trade on the East African coast. Several treaties had been made before that date, but they turned out to be little more than a dead letter. In December, 1872, Sir Bartle Frere was sent out on a special mission to induce the Sultan to come to a definite agreement on the subject. After much negotiation Sir Bartle had to leave without any definite result being reached, and the feeling of irritation on the subject in England was becoming intense. However, shortly after Sir Bartle's departure, Sir John Kirk, by his tact and personal influence with the Sultan, succeeded in inducing the latter to sign a treaty, June 30, 1873, closing all public markets for slaves in his dominions, and to protect all liberated slaves. Of course every one knows that the slave trade is still active enough in the Zanzibar dominions, but there can be no doubt that the treaty has done much to suppress it in its worse forms. The traffic in the interior has never been effectually dealt with. This can only be done by the opening up of the interior to legitimate trade, which it is hoped will be effected by the various German and British associations into whose hands the bulk of the dominions of the late Sultan has fallen.

Though the Sultan belonged to the strictest puritan sect of Mahomedans, the Wahabies, he was at the same time wonderfully enlightened and tolerant. He always showed great consideration to English missionaries and English travellers. He presented to the English Church Mission the grounds on which the buildings and cathedral are erected, and gave to the latter a handsome clock and chime of bells. For many years his palace and grounds have been lit by electricity. From the humane point of view he was a fair type of the average Eastern potentate. His visit to England seems to have had little effect upon him, though the impression he produced here was on the whole favourable.

The late Sultan's rule was more or less heartily acknowledged as far west as Lake Tanganyika ; Unyanyembe and Ujiji have been for three reigns under the Sultan, and there, as well as in many other districts, there can be no doubt he had great influence. Still his dominion was not continuous ; not a few chiefs regarded themselves as quite independent of Zanzibar, and hence the facility with which Germans succeeded in making "treaties" that ultimately deprived the Sultan of the bulk of his dominions. It was only in 1885 that the German colonial movement reached Zanzibar. Various German travellers, whose object seemed only to be exploration, had succeeded in making private treaties with various chiefs, who did not acknowledge the Sultan. When these came out a considerable amount of irritation was caused between Germany and England, whose supremacy at Zanzibar had been so long unchallenged. But Prince Bismarck had made up his mind to support the treaties and insist on their being respected. After much correspondence, threatening to affect the cordial relations between the two countries, a Commission was at last sent out for the purpose of delimiting the various "spheres." But this led to no result. Ultimately, in 1886, a convention was concluded in London between Germany and England, by which the Sultan's authority was confined to Zanzibar, Pembus, and other small islands, and to a strip of coast ten miles wide, extending from Cape Delgado to Kipini, on the Ozo river. Germany's sphere now extends from Kilima-Njaro to the Rivuma, while England has her sphere between Kilima-Njaro and the Tana river, as we explained some weeks ago. Mr. Holmwood, who on Sir John Kirk's return to England was acting British Agent, succeeded last year in inducing the late Sultan to agree to this treaty.

It is understood that the late Sultan was anxious that his son Khalad, now 13 years of age, should succeed him, but the British and German agents, in whose hands the matter really rests, have selected his eldest surviving brother, Seyyid Khalifah. Khalifah is a man of quiet tastes, and if he co-operates with England and Germany in the promotion of legitimate trade and planting interests in the interior, there can be no doubt that a prosperous future is in store for East Africa, including the entire abolition of the slave trade.

REPORTED PLOT TO MURDER MR. BALFOUR.

THERE is no longer any doubt (says the London correspondent of the *Dublin Mail*) that the London and Irish authorities have recently received intimation of a plot to assasinate Mr. Balfour. It was noticed some weeks ago that the town house of the Irish Secretary was being constantly watched by suspicious loiterers. Special detectives were employed to investigate the matter, and since then the suspicious characters have ceased to make their appearance. Mr. Balfour, however, has, it is stated, received numerous warnings of a peculiar nature, and the police authorities have also had intimation of the existence of a vile conspiracy. The result is that numerous suspected persons in London are being watched, and that extra precautions are being adopted with a view to ensure Mr. Balfour's personal safety. Communications on the subject have within the past few weeks passed between Scotland-yard and the authorities in Dublin.

THE BISHOPRIC OF JERUSALEM.

Now that the German throne has fallen to the Emperor Frederick, it is probable, according to the *Kreuzzeitung*, an authority on all Church matters, that an independent German—or rather Prussian—Protestant Bishopric of Jerusalem will soon be erected. As Crown Prince his present Majesty always took a special interest in the idea, an interest which was deepened by the fact that when he visited Jerusalem in 1869, after the opening of the Suez Canal, the Crown Prince, as representing his father, was presented by the Sultan with a parcel of ground formerly belonging to the Knights of St. John for the erection of a German place of worship in the Holy City. Means have already been provided for the erection of this edifice by restoring the old church Santa Maria Latina Major ; and as soon as this is done, says the *Kreuzzeitung*, the question of the bishopric will be at once taken in hand—a matter which need no longer be delayed. The Anglo-Prussian Convention touching the alternate appointment of an English and a German Bishop is no longer in force, and the English Government in April, 1887, sent out its own exclusive nominee in the person of Dr. Blyth.

THE DISTURBANCES AT BUCHAREST.

THE Bucharest correspondent of the *Times* sends the following account of the recent disturbances there, of which some mention was made in a Reuter's telegram :—

A large open-air meeting of 5,000 persons took place here on Sunday, March 25, and the resignation of M. Bratiano was loudly clamoured for. A delegate of the assemblage was appointed to go and speak with the King. The crowds carried the Deputies Fleva and Jonesco on their shoulders, and, passing before a house in which M. Bratiano was, at least 8,000 people shouted, "Down with the protector of thieves !" On Tuesday another great meeting was held ; but the gendarmes, on foot and mounted, charged the people, slashing at them with sabres and striking them with rifle-stocks. There were more than a hundred wounded. The deputies of the Opposition hurried to the palace to see the King, and a multitude assembled under the windows, crying "Long live the King ! Down with Bratiano !" Again the cavalry charged the crowd and some more persons were wounded. In the evening there was a banquet at the theatre, to which M. Bratiano repaired guarded by an escort of soldiers with loaded rifles. On the Opposition Deputies going to the Parliament House, they were fired at by the troops, who killed an usher, instead of M. Fleva at whom they had aimed.

THE ATTRACTIVE POWER OF SNAKES.

A CORRESPONDENT writes in the *English Mechanic* :—I was very long sceptical of the 'fascination' anecdotes I heard on this subject, however, 'live and learn' is the common result of far travel and long life. I now write with the pen of an observant naturalist. I first noticed that frogs and lizards appeared to be enticed into the dread presence of their crawling enemy, and the former, seemingly bereft of power to escape, set up a squeaking note, which gave me warning to get a stick, with which I executed the stronger party ; then the frog hoped off as naturally as ever. In the case of house lizards, they commenced a combined clicking chatter as they approached the intruder, leaving the lofty ceiling or perpendicular walls (which nothing but a bird could have reached) to meet their fate. They are much valued in Indian dwelling-houses for this peculiar tendency, besides as killers of insects, and even scorpions. I have seen one of the latter worried and then carried off for food by these useful "Geckos." It was shaken and knocked on the ground (as a terrier serves a rat) until motionless. But I was to see more interesting instances of 'fascination' in due time. When I lived in Lower Bengal, my children in the nursery room came to tell me of 'such a pretty mouse—so nice and tame,' and how they had nearly caught it several times, as it lived behind a large rotten clothes basket in a corner. Breakfast was announced, and when nearly over we heard the unpleasant cry of 'Snake ! Snake !' from the servants, who were cleaning the room and had moved the basket. My stick soon despatched a fat juvenile cobra, or hooded snake, of the grey species, about 2 feet long. The mouse I did not see ; probably he had been swallowed. The room being full of furniture, why did not the mouse run away to some safe retreat out of the snake's reach ? Again another instance, 'as the moth to the candle.' I was standing in my little garden, away in South Africa, when I heard a curious sound of combined buzzing and chirping under a high bank overhanging a dry torrent. The mid-day sun was blazing hot against that rocky ground, although there were some wild trees growing on its slope. I approached the spot very slowly and noiselessly, and peeping over the rise, I saw a flock of many small birds wheeling and circling with great rapidity and much chirping, till they revolved into a dense body, which might have been covered by an umbrella. They in their revolution nearly touched a large and thick black snake coiled up in a regular succession of folds (like a ship's rope), but his head and neck were erect, eyes sparkling, tongue darting briskly to and fro in his mouth. I signalled to my Kaffir man, then digging the ground within view. He soon joined me with some heavy stones, and made many good shots (as those hawk-eyed men usually do). The ugly reptile was only 'scotched, not killed,' for he slowly ascended a tree, receiving more battering, till we lost sight of him in the dense foliage. He was called a 'bad sort,' and the Kaffir declined all further pursuit. What made these birds swarm like bees into danger ?

THE BIRTHPLACE OF JOAN OF ARC.

IT may not be generally known (the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* remarks) that the cottage in which the Maid of Orleans first saw the light is still the object of scrupulous veneration, and is in charge of a sister of mercy who keeps the little building sweet and clean. Great excitement, however, prevails among the ladies in the neighbourhood of Domremy. The municipal authorities, with that mania for change which is the distinctive feature of such corporations in these days, contemplate replacing the modest *religieuse* by a soldier. "Nothing is sacred to a sapper ;" and it is with some idea of this kind running in their minds that the fair votaries of Domremy and the surrounding country are drawing up a petition that the sister may not be bidden to betake herself to a nunnery, but may be retained to keep watch and ward over the humble structure which the fame of Jeanne's patriotism and prowess has endeared to Frenchmen of all creeds and parties.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1888.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ years Divd.	
Agra Bank, Ld.	£10	2 p.ct.	125
Agra Savings' Bank ...	100	5 p.ct.	125
Allahabad Bank, Ld. ...	100	7½ p.ct.	186
Alliance Bank of Simla...	100	5 p.ct.	146
Bank of Bengal	500	5 p.ct.	887½
Bank of Upper India ...	100	5 p.ct.	140
Coml. L. M. Bank, Madras	100	4 p.ct.	130
Delhi & London Bank ...	£25	1 p.ct.	140
Himalaya Bank, Ld. ...	100	5 p.ct.	125
Mussorie Bank, Ld. ...	100	4 p.ct.	110
National Bank of India...	£12	2 p.ct.	130
Oudh Commercial Bank	100	5 p.ct.	108
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	4 p.ct.	106
Simla Bank Corporation	325	3 p.ct.	...
Uncov. S. Bank (Agra)...	100	4 p.ct.	70

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

Agra Pressing Co. ...	100	......	...
Agricultural Phosphates	100	y 10 p.ct.	25
Alipore Coal Co.... ...	100	...	105
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	......	Nml.
Bally Paper Mills Co. ...	£10	5 p. ct.	170
Barnagore Jute Factory	£10	y 5 p.ct.	91
Bengal Coal Co., ...	1000	6 p. ct.	1,560
B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares) ...	a15	......	16½
Do. Deferred B Shares	£1	......	8½
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co. ...	100	nil.	87
Do. Mills Co., Ld. ...	£100	7½ p.ct.	1,600
Do. Silk Co., Ld. ...	100	y nil.	50
Do. Telephone Co. ...	100	$8 p. ct.	50
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	Rs 11p.sh	280
Bowreah Cotton Mills ...	100	3 p. ct.	67
Budge-Budge J. Mills ...	80	5	87
Burrakur Coal Co. ...	100	15 p. ct.	170
Calcutta Central Press ...	100	y 15 p.ct.	87
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	nil.	96
Do. Steam Co. ...	100	6 p. ct.	116
Do. Tramways Co.	£10	1½ p. ct	99
Camperdown P. Co., Ld.	100	8 p.ct.	112
Canal Press Co.	100	nil.	81
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar)	100	3 p. ct.	98
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co.	100	5 p. ct.	105
Do. Woollen Mills	50	5 p.ct.	61
Chitpur Hydraulic P. ...	100	nil.	80
Crown Brewery Musuri	100	y 8 p. ct.	110
Crystal Ice Co., Ld. ...	100	nil.	116
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co...	100	6 p. ct.	115
Do. & K. Hotel Co.	100	......	50
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld. ...	100	2 p. ct.	92
Do. Mining Co., Ld.	10	......	...
Dunbar Cotton Mills ...	100	nil.	50
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld...	100	2 p. ct.	85
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld. ...	500	4 p. ct.	355
Equitable Coal Co., Ld...	250	3 p. ct.	235
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing.	100	nil.	56
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld...	100	nil.	80
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200	5 p. ct.	200
Gouripore Co., Ld. ...	100	4 p. ct.	117
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	2 p. ct.	86½
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld. ...	75	nil.	2ad
Howrah Docking Co. ...	500	Rs.5 p.sh.	110
Do. Mills Co., Ld. ...	100	6 p. ct.	107
India G. S. N. Co., Ld. ...	100	3 p. ct.	91
Kamerhatty Jute Mills...	50	5 p. ct.	119
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld. ...	100	6 p. ct.	110
Kanknarrah C. ...	59	nil.	55
Lahore Tramway Co. ...	100	......	110
Landing & Shipping Co...	100	4 p. ct.	73
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad	100	y 10 p. ct.	90
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal	100	......	60
Muir Mills Co., Cotton ...	200	7 p. ct.	286
Murree Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 12 p.ct.	155
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 12 p.ct.	120
Nasmyth's Pat. Press ...	100	nil.	80
New Beerbhoom Coal ...	100	6 p. ct.	117
Orissa Coasting S. N. ...	75	nil.	50d
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	£10	4 p. ct.	£11
Rajmahal Stone Co. ...	100	y 5 p. ct.	75
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	nil.	36
Raneegunge Coal Asn. ...	100	y 5 p. ct.	60
Riverside Press Co. ...	100	nil.	54
R. Scott Thomson & Co...	500	3 p. ct.	245
Scindia Paper Mills Co...	£1	......	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares...	£1	......	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg. ...	100	nil.	79
Strand Bank Press Co. ...	100	nil.	61
Tarkessur Railway Co...	100	4 p. ct.	118
Titaghur Paper Mills ...	100	5 p. ct.	115
Union Jute Co., Ld. ...	75	16 p. ct.	175
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	5 p. ct.	88

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

Adulpore Terai (Darj.) ...	100	nil. a	20
Amicable (Assam) ...	100	...	Lqdn.
Amluckie... ...	100	8 p. ct. a	60
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ...	100	7 p. ct. a	45
Assam Company... ...	£20	5 ad.-int.	530
Baintbarrie Tea Co., Ld.	100	nil a	100
Balasun (Darjeeling) ...	100	8 p. ct.	77
Bengal (Cachar)... ...	100	2 p. ct. a	50
Do. contributory	80	2 p. ct. a	40
Bishnath (Assam) ...	200	13p. ct. a	170
Do. contributory ...	100	13p. ct. a	90
Borelli (Assam)	£10	5 p. ct.	165
Burkholah (Cachar) ...	100	3 p. ct.	37
Central (Cachar) ...	200	6 p. ct. a	128
Do. Terai (Darj.) ...	100	nil. a	26
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	nil. a	28
Cherra (Cachar) ...	£10	......	50
Chota Nagpore	100	nil. a	18
Chumta Tea Co.	100	2 p.ct. a	15
Cocheela (Cachar) ...	100	nil. a	19
Cuttecherra (Cachar) ...	100	nil. a	100
Darg. Tea & Cinchona ...	100	12 p. ct.	88
Dehing (Assam)	90	4 p. ct. a	42
Dehra Doon	100	4 p. ct. a	45
Dejoo (Assam)	£10	4½p. ct.	110
Dessai & Parbutia (Assam)	100	5ad.-int.a	50
Dhunsiri	100	nil. a	95
Doom Dooma, Ordinary	£10	6½ p. ct.	136
Do. do. A... ...	£10	8 p. ct. a	156
Do. do. B	£10	6 p. ct. a	108
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	3ad.-int.a	48
Eastern Cachar	100	nil. a	22
East India Assam & Cachar	100	nil. a	40
Endogram (Cachar) ...	£10	......	Nml.
Gielle (Darjeeling) ...	100	6 p. ct.	60
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	38 p. ct.	190
Goomtee Tea	100	nil. a	93
Gowhatty (Assam) ...	100	......	Lqdn.
Grob (Assam)	100	nil. a	20
Gyabaree (Darjeeling) ...	97½	nil. a	43
Holta (Kangra)	100	5 p. ct. a	63
Hoolmaree (Assam) ...	100	15 p. ct.	108
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	3 p. ct. a	38
Hopetown	100	6 p. ct. c	100
Do. contributory ...	100	5 p. ct. c	100
Hotewar (Chota Nagpore)	100	... ..	100
Hunwal (Assam) ...	£10	3 p. ct a	100
Indian Terai	500	7 p. ct. a	450
Iringmara (Cachar) ...	100	5 ad int.	100
Jetinga Val (Cachar) ...	100	7½p. ct. a	Inrcon.
Jhanzie Tea Assn., Ld. ...	£5	4ad.-int.a	92
Jinglam Darjeeling ...	100	nil. a	92
Jokai (Assam)	£10	5ad.-int.a	170
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	nil. a	25
Kamptie Gwallie (Assam)	100	5 p. ct.	par.
Khobong (Assam) A ...	100	10 p. ct. a	105
Do. do. B ...	100	4 p. ct. a	105
Kornafuli (Chittg.) ...	60	5 p. ct.	50
Kousanie	100	......	Nml.
Kunchunpore (Cachar) ...	100	nil. a	12
Kurseong & Darjeeling	250	4 p. ct. a	89
Do. contributory ...	200	4 p. ct. a	79
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	16 p. ct. a	198
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	3½p.ct. a	35
Leesh River (W. Dooars)	£10	4 p. ct. a	par.
Longview (Dar.) ...	100	3½p. ct. a	44
Loobah	100	12p. ct. a	120
Lower Assam	£7½	nil. c	5
Do. Darjeeling ...	100	nil. c	Nml.
Luckimpore, Assam ...	£10	6 p. ct.	60
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	nil. a	20
Mesai Tea Co.	100	12 p. ct. a	101
Mim Tea Co.	100	12 p. ct.	73
Mohurgung Tea Co. ...	100	4 p. ct. a	40
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	nil. a	17
Do. contributory ...	90	nil. a	15
Moran, Assam	80	nil.	30d.
Mothola, Assam ...	100	8 p. ct.	110
Do. contributory ...	90	8ad. int.	100
Munjha (Darjg. Tea) ...	100	nil. a	50
Mungledye, Assam Tea	£10	nil. a	...
New Gola Ghat, Assam	£10	......	Lqdn.
New Mutual (Cachar)...	30	18 p. ct. a	100
North Western Cachar	100	nil.	32
Phœnix of (Cachar) ...	85	3 p. ct. c	29
Pankabaree (Darjg.) ...	100	nil. a	47
Pashok (Darjeeling) ...	100	6 p. ct. a	94
Phoolbaree Tea C., Ld. ...	100	8 p. ct.	65
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100	nil. c	40
Rajabaree (Assam) ...	100	7 p. ct. a	43
Ring Tong (Darjg.) ...	100	nil. a	40
Rungamatee (Cachar)...	100	4 p. ct.	25
Runglee Rungliot ...	100	15 p. ct.	115
Sagmootia (Assam) ...	100	nil. a	Nml.
Sapakati Tea Co. ...	100	7 p. ct. a	103
Second Mutual, Cachar	56	10 p. ct.	4-5d
Second Fallodhi ...	100	5 p. ct. a	40
Selim Tea Co., Ld. ...	100	nil.	30
Singbulli & Murmah ...	100	7 p. ct.	86
Singell (Darjeeling) ...	100	2p. ct. a	42
Singlo Tea Co.	100	......	100
Singtom Tea Co., Ld. ...	100	8 p. ct.	108
Soom (Darjeeling) ...	100	7 p. ct. a	68
Springside (Darjeeling)	100	7 p. ct.	65
Sungoo River (Chittg.)...	100	nil. a	16
Teendarrea (Darjg.) ...	100	3 p. ct. a	32
Teesta Valley (Darjg.) ...	100	10 ad. int.	93
Ting Ling (Darjeeling)...	100	5 ad. int.	106
Tingri Tea Co., Ld. ...	100	12 per ct.	101
Tukvar (Darjeeling) ...	200	5 ad. int.	155
Upper Assam	£10	nil. a	15
Washabarie W. Dooars...	100	10 p. ct.	...

d. nt. Ad-interim divipend on crop of 1887.
a—Total dividend on crop of 1886.
c—Total dividend on crop of 1885.
d—Dividend for the year.
b—Buyer.

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THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world ; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals ; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

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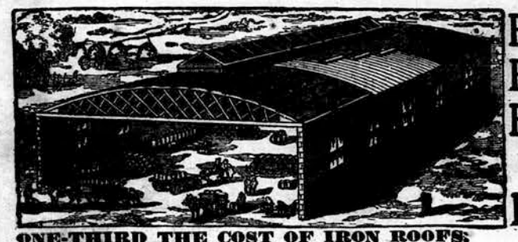
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MUCH COOLER. LASTS FAR LONGER.
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GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

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WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

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Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

TRADE MARK



REGISTERED.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

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Club Stewards - - -

} Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

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Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

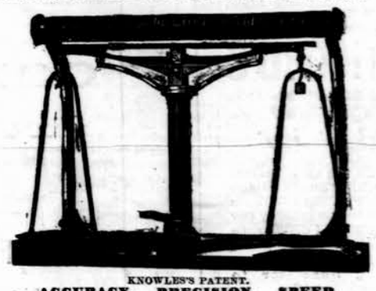
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FOR THE USE OF

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Shows EXACT Counts at a GLANCE.



KNOWLES'S PATENT.

ACCURACY. PRECISION. SPEED.

MADE ALSO AS A

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Dispenses with the small weights, which give so much trouble, yet weighs with certainty to *One-thousandth of a grain* or *One ten-thousandth of a gramme*. The Balance is so well constructed that it may be used in the *Chemical Laboratory* and *at the Dispensing Counter alike.*

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TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS, Ornamental & Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.

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For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.

BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.

May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.

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HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

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DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

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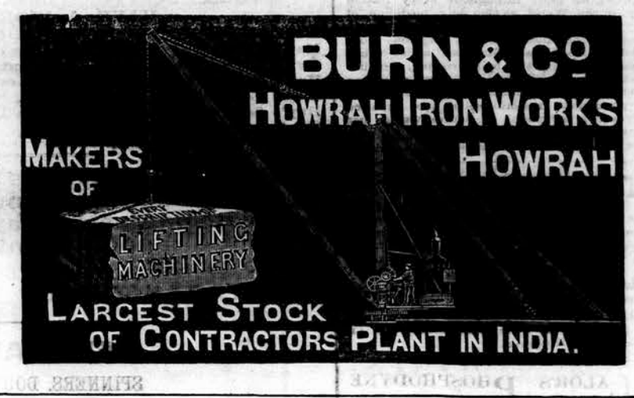
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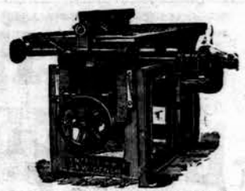
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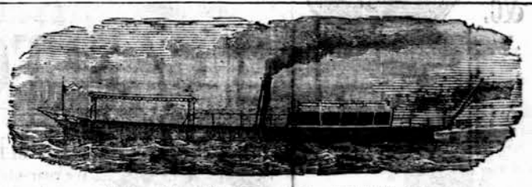
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